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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD

VOLUME: 136

DATE: Thursday, September 14th, 1989

BEFORE: M.I. JEFFERY, Q.C., Chairman

E. MARTEL, Member

A. KOVEN, Member

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HEARING ON THE PROPOSAL BY THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL
RESOURCES FOR A CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR
TIMBER MANAGEMENT ON CROWN LANDS IN ONTARIO

IN THE MATTER of the Environmental
Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1980, c.140;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of the Class Environmental
Assessment for Timber Management on Crown
Lands in Ontario;

- and -

IN THE MATTER OF a Notice by the
Honourable Jim Bradley, Minister of the
Environment, requiring the Environmental
Assessment Board to hold a hearing with
respect to a Class Environmental
Assessment (No. NR-AA-30) of an
undertaking by the Ministry of Natural
Resources for the activity of timber
management on Crown Lands in Ontario.

Hearing held at the Ramada Prince Arthur
Hotel, 17 North Cumberland St., Thunder
Bay, Ontario, on Thursday, September 14th,
1989, commencing at 8:30 a.m.

VOLUME 136

BEFORE:

MR. MICHAEL I. JEFFERY, Q.C.	Chairman
MR. ELIE MARTEL	Member
MRS. ANNE KOVEN	Member

A P P E A R A N C E S

MR. V. FREIDIN, Q.C.)	MINISTRY OF NATURAL
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MS. K. MURPHY)	
MS. Y. HERSCHER)	
MR. B. CAMPBELL)	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
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MS. B. LLOYD)	
MR. J.W. ERICKSON, Q.C.)	RED LAKE-EAR FALLS JOINT
MR. B. BABCOCK)	MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
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MR. J.W. HARBELL)	GREAT LAKES FOREST
MR. S.M. MAKUCH)	
MR. J. EBBS	ONTARIO PROFESSIONAL FORESTERS ASSOCIATION
MR. D. KING	VENTURE TOURISM ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO
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MR. R. REILLY	ONTARIO METIS & ABORIGINAL ASSOCIATION
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MR. G.J. KINLIN	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MR. S.J. STEPINAC	MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT & MINES
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MR. P. ODORIZZI	BEARDMORE-LAKE NIPIGON WATCHDOG SOCIETY

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APPEARANCES: (Cont'd)

MR. R.L. AXFORD	CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF SINGLE INDUSTRY TOWNS
MR. M.O. EDWARDS	FORT FRANCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MR. P.D. McCUTCHEON	GEORGE NIXON
MR. C. BRUNETTA	NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO TOURISM ASSOCIATION

(iv)

I N D E X O F P R O C E E D I N G S

<u>Witness:</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
<u>JOHN McNICOL,</u>	
<u>FRANK D. KENNEDY,</u>	
<u>J. JOSEPH CHURCHER,</u>	
<u>RICHARD WILLIAM GROVES,</u>	
<u>HARTLEY MULTAMAKI,</u>	
<u>ALBERT BISSCHOP,</u>	
<u>ROGER W. DAVISON,</u>	
<u>ROBERT THOMAS FLEET, Resumed</u>	23003
Continued Direct Examination by Mr. Freidin	23003

I N D E X O F E X H I B I T S

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
827	Hard copy of overhead entitled: Report of Past Forest Operations.	23047
828	Hard copy of overhead entitled: Table Similarities.	23052
829	MOE Interrogatory Question No. 29 (Panel No. 15).	23065
830	Hard copy of overhead entitled: Objectives, Targests, Strategies, Problems and Issues.	23088
831	Hard copy of overhead entitled: Silvicultural Ground Rules.	23114

1 ---Upon commencing at 8:30 a.m.

2 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Be seated,
3 please.

4 Very well, Mr. Freidin.

5 JOHN McNICOL,
6 FRANK. D. KENNEDY,
7 J. JOSEPH CHURCHER,
8 RICHARD WILLIAM GROVES,
9 HARTLEY MULTAMAKI,
ALBERT BISSCHOP,
ROGER W. DAVISON,
ROBERT THOMAS FLEET, Resumed

10 CONTINUED DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. FREIDIN:

11 Q. All right. Mr. Kennedy, if we can
12 just pick up from where we left off yesterday where you
13 had indicated the role of the public in providing
14 information at the early stages of a planning process.

15 Now, although Panel 7 spoke at length
16 regarding the actual sources of information, and you
17 have already alluded to that, are there any sources
18 described there that you wish to highlight at this
19 time?

20 MR. KENNEDY: A. Yes, I would like to
21 highlight a number of items in this regard. First of
22 all, I would like to ensure the Chairman that we aren't
23 about to repeat the information led by Dr. Osborn in
24 Panel 3 with regard to the forest resource inventory,
25 and the reason that we'd like to highlight a number of

1 the items today is just to indicate that there are
2 certain requirements that the process has built into it
3 to provide summary information in relation --
4 particularly in relation to the forest resource
5 inventory and that information is contained within
6 every timber management plan.

7 I would also like to highlight some of
8 the information that's necessary to be collected and to
9 be summarized in relation to non-timber values. First
10 of all, with regards to the FRI, I think it may be
11 helpful for individuals to have a look in the Timber
12 Management Planning Manual, Exhibit 7, and refer to
13 pages 49, I think it's through to 58.

14 The tables that are contained in this
15 section of the Timber Management Planning Manual must
16 be filled out and presented for each management unit.
17 The source of this information is the FRI ledgers. FRI
18 ledgers, you will recall, is what Dr. Osborn described
19 as the collection of stand record listings for the
20 management unit.

21 They would consist of information
22 relative to every forest stand such as the stand
23 number, the working group, species composition, the
24 area of the stand, et cetera. That information is -- I
25 would suggest is in the order of thousands of pages of

1 information and the way that it's summarized and put
2 into the timber management plan is through this series
3 of tables. I'd like to draw your attention to Table
4 4.81 as a starting point.

5 Q. On page 51?

6 A. Which is on page 51, yes. It is not
7 my intention to go through every table in the Timber
8 Management Planning Manual during this part of the
9 evidence, nor is it my intention to go into every
10 detail of the tables that we do spend a few moments on.

11 However, these first tables are those
12 that are used to start the exercise in relation to the
13 timber values, and I think it's important that we spend
14 a few moments on them.

15 The first table is an area summary of all
16 land ownerships, and just to draw your attention now to
17 Table 4.82, the difference in the table that, as can be
18 seen at the top in the title, 4.82 is an area summary
19 of all Crown land. There is further tables provided in
20 blank form to allow the planning team to record
21 information relative to other land ownerships. So that
22 it would be common in some areas to have a table filled
23 out in regards to patent land.

24 You will note that the information
25 presented in the balance of the table is virtually the

1 same. That information relates to the attributes of
2 the land base. In this case, there is a totalling of
3 the area that's contained in water, in non-forested
4 land and in a variety of categories of forested land.
5 It's the bottom portion of the table that is perhaps
6 most important for the balance of the timber management
7 planning process which is a listing of the areas by the
8 working group broken down into various categories:
9 protection forest, barren and scattered lands, and not
10 satisfactorily regenerated lands, protection forest
11 reserve and regular production forest.

12 These categories have been discussed by
13 Dr. Osborn so I won't go into any details of them, but
14 I will indicate that this table is useful -- this
15 series of tables actually is useful because it does
16 start to provide a bird's eye view of the kind of
17 forest conditions that are out there. By examining
18 these tables it's possible to get an understanding, a
19 cursory one at that, but an understanding of the kind
20 of forest that a person is dealing with.

21 This is part of the forest description
22 component of a timber management plan and allows people
23 to draw some conclusions as to the type of working
24 groups that are out in that particular forest, the kind
25 of species that can be expected to be encountered, as

1 well as an indication of the mix of water in
2 non-forested land within the area.

3 These tables then provide some of the
4 base information that is used to complete Table 4.9.
5 If I can draw your attention to that table now, which
6 is on page 57 of the Timber Management Planning Manual,
7 Exhibit 7, it is indicating that the tables I just
8 described provide the base information to be included
9 in Table 4.9.

10 By that I mean that the forest resource
11 of inventory ledgers are stand listings and they can be
12 summarized in different forms. They are a computer
13 record and, as a result of that, the manipulation of
14 the data is fairly easily done, and as part of a new
15 forest resource inventory there are a variety of
16 summary reports that are provided as part of that
17 ledger.

18 There is one report in particular that
19 allows the forester ease of filling out this Table 4.9
20 and Table 4.9 is the summary of Crown production forest
21 area by working group and by age class, and this
22 particular table then will -- a forester would record
23 in the left-hand column the working group. The age
24 class column in the middle can be filled out either in
25 5-year age-classes or in 20-year age-classes and the

1 area for each one of those age-classes is then shown in
2 the third column.

3 This information is the base information
4 that's used in the maximum allowable depletion
5 calculations later in the process and, as such, it's
6 one of the very important tables because it serves to
7 input to that calculation. We will be dealing with the
8 maximum allowable depletion as we get into the
9 discussion of Part 7 of this Document 2.

10 But by way of summary, I would like to
11 indicate that these tables all have their source in the
12 forest resource inventory ledgers, those ledgers
13 provide a variety of reports which summarize the stand
14 listings according to different categories and that
15 information is summarized in a timber management plan
16 in a series of four tables.

17 Q. Mr. Kennedy, in relation to Table
18 4.81 on page 51 there is a note at the bottom:

19 "This is the table for area summary of
20 all land ownerships."

21 There's a note that indicates that this
22 summary is not required to be completed for FMA
23 forests. Can you explain the reason for that?

24 A. Yes. During the development of a
25 forest management agreement there is an exercise that

1 nets down the land base, as I call it. It is an
2 exercise where the Crown land is specifically
3 identified as the area which will be comprising the
4 agreement area and, as a result, there is an
5 accounting, if you will, for the other land ownerships
6 that are within the forest area.

7 In that regard then, entering into the
8 timber management phase there is a certain amount of
9 the work that has already been accomplished during the
10 development of the agreement and, as a result, that
11 information is kept on file and, as a result, it is
12 simply indicated that it's not necessary to duplicate
13 that effort as you are entering into the timber
14 management planning process.

15 Q. Could you turn to page 49 of the
16 manual, please. I would like to refer you to the last
17 paragraph on page 49 which indicates that there is a
18 requirement to comment in the timber management plan
19 regarding changes in the land base data since the last
20 plan, including major stand disturbances which could
21 arise through natural disturbances.

22 Could you explain the reason for that
23 provision?

24 A. Yes. It can be simply regarded as an
25 updating of the land base that you're dealing with on

1 the management unit. Prior to the commencement of any
2 timber management plan it's important to have current
3 information going into the exercise and these tables
4 are used to summarize the FRI information, as I have
5 indicated.

6 More correctly though from term to term,
7 as each new timber management plan is prepared for that
8 area, the tables are brought up to date and they
9 include revisions to the tables as a result of the
10 areas that have been harvested, a result of other
11 natural -- or natural depletions such as fire and
12 windthrow, as well as they account for accruals to the
13 land base, specifically those areas that have reached
14 free to grow and have been added back into the portion
15 of the land base that is used to calculate the maximum
16 allowable depletion.

17 So it's very important to ensure that you
18 have accurate and up-to-date information entering into
19 the process, and the direction to do that is given in
20 the last paragraph in the Timber Management Planning
21 Manual on page 49.

22 And I should advise that there is a
23 series of reporting tables that we use interim which --
24 interim during the five years of the plan which allows
25 for ease of updating, and we'll be discussing those in

1 the next section we discuss relative to Document 2.

2 Q. Mr. Multamaki, have you had occasion
3 to follow the direction that we've just discussed on
4 page 49?

5 MR. MULTAMAKI: A. Yes, I have. When
6 preparing the Red Lake Crown Management Plan there were
7 really two updates. The first update was the update
8 that took place when the original draft plan was
9 prepared, that was the draft prior to the Fire No. 7.
10 This was a normal update of the forest resource
11 inventory information and it simply involved accounting
12 for things such as harvest cut, minor disturbances such
13 as blowdown and so on.

14 The second update happened after the fire
15 in May of 1986 and it was done basically to account for
16 Fire No. 7. If you refer to Table 4.81 on page 24 of
17 Exhibit 814 --

18 Q. We will be looking under No. 1 then,
19 Exhibit 814. What page again, Mr. Multamaki?

20 A. Page 24.

21 Q. That's the white-spined binder.

22 A. You will notice --

23 Q. Just one moment.

24 MR. FREIDIN: Page 24.

25 Q. Okay, Mr. Multamaki.

1 MR. MULTAMAKI: A. As Mr. Kennedy has
2 said, this contains FRI information which has been
3 updated. Really what you see in here is a relatively
4 large number under the barren and scattered column for
5 NSR-2 and 6, that 90,169. A large portion of that is
6 representative of what took place in Fire No. 7, the
7 fire in 1986.

8 If you go back two pages to page 22 of
9 the same exhibit, there was a text description of that
10 fire. Normally you wouldn't see this sort of thing in
11 that section. This was relatively unique to the Red
12 Lake Crown Management Unit Plan because of the size of
13 the disturbance; i.e., Fire No. 7, and the timing of
14 that fire. Those were two key points with respect to
15 this written text.

16 The rationale behind that was that the
17 fire happened in the spring of 1986, it was a major
18 stand disturbance and, as the plan author, I determined
19 that it required some sort of explanation on what had
20 taken place with respect to the adjustment to the FRI
21 or the update of the -- the second update of the FRI.

22 In addition to that, there is also a text
23 section that accompanies these tables and discusses
24 previous influences and disturbances on the FRI. So
25 those tables are discussed in this section as well.

1 If you turn to page 26, it's Table 4.9 --
2 no, I apologize, it should be table -- or page 28,
3 Table 4.9. As Mr. Kennedy has previously pointed out,
4 this is a breakdown by working group of the area by
5 age-class. And, again, just to point out the impact of
6 Fire No. 7, you can see under the jack pine working
7 group the third column where it says area in hectares,
8 there is 45,000 hectares in the barren and scattered;
9 in the spruce directly below that there are 30,000
10 hectares in the B&S - B&S incidentally is barren and
11 scattered - once again, that is mostly the result of
12 the fire history on the Red Lake Crown Management Unit
13 and this will occur -- is a relatively common theme
14 throughout the plan and we will be coming back to it.

15 Q. Now, Mr. Kennedy, we have a section
16 of text here from Mr. Multamaki's plan which explains
17 one of the tables. Is that common to have the numbers
18 or the tables explained in prose in timber management
19 plans?

20 MR. KENNEDY: A. Yes, it is. It's
21 common to see an interpretation, if you will, of the
22 table and a summarizing and in many cases providing
23 some information by way of interpretation, and
24 depending on the content of the table there can be some
25 comments as to the rationale for certain information

1 being shown there. It is common to see an explanation
2 of that tabular information in a text form in
3 relationship to most tables.

4 Q. And are there certain portions of the
5 timber management plan where a decision has been made
6 that it's appropriate that a text portion is a
7 mandatory requirement?

8 A. Yes, there is. One of the items that
9 we have noted from Mr. Multamaki's plan is a section
10 which deals with conclusions from reported past forest
11 operations, for instance, which we will be talking
12 about in the next section, where we have picked up on
13 an initiative that Mr. Multamaki had put in place in
14 the Crown management unit in Red Lake and we've now
15 required a certain -- a discussion of a certain group
16 of tables. We will be discussing that in some detail
17 in a few moments.

18 Q. Okay. You indicated the FRI was one
19 of the sources of information regarding the forest. Is
20 there any other source of information regarding the
21 timber resource that you would like to highlight?

22 A. Yes. I would like to indicate that
23 in addition to the forest resources inventory there is,
24 on some units, initiatives taken to collect additional
25 information relative to the forest resource.

1 In Panel 7 I had made reference to
2 operational cruising or operational surveys as a
3 variety of names and that information can be -- is
4 commonly collected for areas that will be examined
5 during the development of the five-year term -- sorry,
6 the five-year plan. And Mr. Multamaki undertook some
7 operational cruising on the Red Lake Crown unit in
8 relationship to his plan. Perhaps he'd like to give
9 some comments on that.

10 MR. MULTAMAKI: A. The operational
11 cruising that took place on the Crown was, again,
12 mostly the result of Fire No. 7 to fill in some
13 information or to collect required information. What
14 had taken place was that the fire had destroyed a large
15 area that we had previously collected information on
16 and I had to go back and collect new information for
17 allocation purposes as such and planning purposes, I
18 guess.

19 Q. Was there any particular reason that
20 you felt that an operational cruise was necessary for
21 your particular plan?

22 A. Yes. The operational cruise -- I
23 guess when you look at it I would -- on the Red Lake
24 Crown there was a requirement that I would say wouldn't
25 happen with all of the other units out there. It was,

1 again, related back to the fire situation and the fact
2 that we had information out there on the stands that we
3 were going to allocate and potentially deplete.

4 The problem was the fire wiped those
5 stands out and we simply had no information on some of
6 the new stands that we were looking at working with or
7 looking at managing or looking at planning for. So we
8 went back, we determined that we had to collect
9 additional information so that we could judge what the
10 timber values in those stands were, what some of the
11 other use values were and what some of the sites, soils
12 and so on information were.

13 Q. Was there any particular management
14 objective that you had on the Red Lake Crown which
15 influenced your decision that operational cruise
16 information would be helpful?

17 A. Yes. One of the key situations we
18 had on the Red Lake Crown was the saw log requirement.
19 The Red Lake Crown Management Unit has a relatively
20 long history of supplying local saw mills in both
21 portable and dimensional saw mills, which means they
22 take all size timber and saw a variety of lumber
23 products out of it, and one of the key supply
24 requirements on the Red Lake Crown Management Unit was
25 to produce a certain amount of saw mill material for

1 these saw mills.

2 In addition, the local mines were
3 consumers of that saw mill material and it was
4 important that we keep these mines supplied with
5 particularly spruce material, spruce saw mill material
6 through the local saw mills of course.

7 Q. And what is the connection between
8 the need to supply that kind of material, saw log
9 material and, in your case, the need to obtain
10 information through an operational cruise?

11 A. With the saw mill material, one of
12 the problems with - or I shouldn't say problem - one of
13 the situations were that we had to determine the
14 quality, quantity and size of material that was out
15 there.

16 From FRI information it does not give you
17 the material -- or quality and quantity of saw log
18 material. That was one of the primary purposes of
19 collecting the operational cruise data on the Red Lake
20 Crown and that's why it's relatively specific to the
21 Red Lake Crown Management Unit and wouldn't necessarily
22 be suitable for other units in the province.

23 Q. Mr. Kennedy, are there any sources of
24 information or background information regarding
25 non-timber values that you would like to highlight?

1 MR. KENNEDY: A. Yes. I'm not sure I'd
2 like to highlight any particular sources. We spoke
3 earlier about the kind of information that is brought
4 forward and how it can be collected. We gave some
5 reference to the data that was mentioned in Panel 7 in
6 connection with non-timber values, the evidence given
7 by people like Mr. Beechey and Mr. McNicol.

8 What I would like to do though at this
9 point is to indicate to the Board how that information
10 is summarized and included in a timber management plan.
11 I would like to make reference to Exhibit 301, which is
12 behind me, which is a Timmins value map which has
13 previously been submitted and numbered 301 in
14 conjunction with Panel 7. I had introduced it as an
15 example of one of the maps that is used in timber
16 management planning.

17 This particular map is from the Timmins
18 Forest and for those of you that are at long distance
19 in the room, what we have done is provided the legend
20 to that map in the statement of evidence. So perhaps I
21 should refer you to Exhibit 813A and ask you to turn to
22 page -- just a moment.

23 Q. 213, or page 21.

24 A. Can I ask you to turn to page 216.
25 Mr. Chairman, since this has been made an exhibit

1 previously, I won't go into any particular detail in
2 regards to this map, but I will indicate that this is a
3 map that is representative of a values map which I
4 believe has been talked about in earlier evidence, and
5 if individuals were to look down the legend there is an
6 indication of the kind of information that is shown
7 ranging from items such as the osprey nest, that is No.
8 1, through to pickerel spawning beds such as this is
9 No. 8, trappers' cabins, No. 14, to give people an idea
10 of the kind of information that's portrayed.

11 Q. We have the same symbols there. I
12 guess, on the maps some of these similar symbols have
13 different colours?

14 A. That's correct. On the map which is
15 Exhibit 301 there is a colour coding to some of these
16 exhibits. We simply reproduced that here in black and
17 white as an indication of the kind of information that
18 is portrayed on a values map. There's no particular
19 significance to the order of these, it's just a list of
20 the kind of information that's portrayed on the map.
21 That's an example of a values map.

22 What I would also like to do is to point
23 out that in a generic sense, if you will, that the
24 values map is used to summarize information that is
25 known about the management unit and it's used at open

1 houses and the sources of the information that is
2 presented there is a combination of the information
3 that is on file at the Ministry offices.

4 It has been collected as a result of
5 surveys, formal surveys as well as informal information
6 gathering, as well as the information that is brought
7 forward by the public. It's the -- excuse me, the
8 values map is used to summarize the lengthy and
9 voluminous files that are present in a district office
10 and to put them all together in one spot, the
11 information relative to resource features, land uses
12 and values.

13 I'd also like now to draw peoples'
14 attention to pages 213 through 215 in that same Exhibit
15 813A. These pages entitled: Background Information,
16 Other Resource Features, Land Uses and Values has
17 previously been made an exhibit. It was part of
18 Exhibit 5A that was submitted very early on in the
19 hearing process and we've reproduced it here for ease
20 of use by the parties and the Board, and it's a list of
21 common features, land uses that are known to exist in
22 management units and it represents the kind of
23 information that we expect to be shown on a values map
24 in a summary form.

25 So, again, the source of that information

1 is through ongoing formalized survey collection as well
2 as through informal data collection.

3 Q. I understand that the evidence --
4 well, I will perhaps just ask you. Would each
5 management unit necessarily have each and every one of
6 the features which is listed on pages 213 to 215?

7 A. No, they wouldn't, it would depend
8 upon the existence of those features within a
9 particular area, nor is this intended to be an
10 exhaustive list.

11 The information that is shown here is
12 some of the more obvious kind of information that we
13 have in our files. On individual management units
14 there may be additional features that are known and
15 those would be added to the individual list that would
16 be prepared for each management unit.

17 Q. Mr. Kennedy, when are entries made on
18 the values map?

19 A. Well, the values map is a recent
20 idea. It's something that's new to this planning
21 process, previously didn't exist, it's -- so in that
22 regard those plans that are being prepared under the
23 new process are preparing a values map in this form
24 perhaps for the first time.

25 The information though has always -- or

1 much of the information has been in the district
2 offices for some time and it is being summarized now.
3 So I'd say that at this point the maps are being
4 created new and in the future I would expect that these
5 maps can be simply updated as part of the scheduled
6 renewal.

7 Although I'm indicating it's a new map,
8 in the past there were a variety of forms of maps used
9 by planning teams to record this information in some
10 form or another. Just referring back to the map
11 that -- Exhibit 301, that was prepared for the Timmins
12 Forest, you will note that the title of that map is: A
13 Timmins Forest Area of Concern Map, and at the moment I
14 am looking on page 216 and I'm reading the title of the
15 legend.

16 At the time the Timmins Forest was
17 prepared the values map was not a requirement but the
18 planning team felt that it would be a helpful item to
19 convey the information that they were dealing with
20 through areas of concern.

21 MR. MARTEL: Is it your intention to have
22 more than one, Mr. Kennedy? This one is an area of
23 concern. Are there other items that are on such a map,
24 a values map?

25 MR. KENNEDY: Yes. On the values map now

1 the direction that we are giving, Mr. Martel, is for
2 people to use the list that I have referred to here as
3 on pages 213 to 215, Exhibit 5A, refer to that and
4 summarize the information they have on file relative to
5 those features, land uses and values and include those
6 on the map.

7 MR. MARTEL: Your map won't be considered
8 then just an area of concern map in future; is that
9 right?

10 MR. KENNEDY: That's correct.

11 MR. FREIDIN: Q. Mr. Kennedy, in terms
12 of whether it's just an area of concern map, what you
13 will be identifying, as I understand it, on the values
14 map are values, whether it's a heron rookery or a bald
15 eagle's nest. And perhaps you could just explain the
16 relationship between the value and the area of concern,
17 or an area of concern?

18 MR. KENNEDY: A. Yes. We will be giving
19 evidence in some detail, Mr. Bisschop in particular
20 will be describing the area of concern process later in
21 the evidence of this particular panel in relation to
22 Document 2.

23 But the values map is intended to convey
24 information about the features that are present without
25 an indication of any of the management prescriptions

1 which may be developed as part of the planning process
2 to recognize those values.

3 As I was indicating, the values map is a
4 relatively new idea and we think that it's going to be
5 a very important part of our communications program, if
6 I can term it that way, with the public. In one
7 summarized form we will have a map that public members
8 can review at open houses and information centres and
9 they can see if we have on record their particular
10 areas of interest or their values that they are aware
11 of, and it becomes an easy way for them to add
12 information to our files, as well as for us to convey
13 information back to the public about the kind of
14 information that we have on file.

15 As a result of that interest that we are
16 expressing now in the values map, we have added it to
17 our terms and conditions list. If I could refer now to
18 Exhibit 700 and condition No. 6.

19 Mr. Chairman, this is about a half page
20 of text. Perhaps this would be one that we can advise
21 the Court Reporter of and not read it into the record.

22 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. Would the Court
23 Reporter, please, reproduce this one in full.

24 Public Consultation

25 6. MNR shall produce a "values map" for each forest

1 management unit, at a scale suitable to portray
2 geographical information about resource features, land
3 uses and values which must be considered in timber
4 management planning. The map will be reproducible and
5 will be periodically updated for use in subsequent
6 planning exercises. The types of information portrayed
7 will normally include the following, where such values
8 have been identified by MNR or by any other person:

- 9 (a) natural resource features (e.g. fisheries,
10 wildlife, etc.),
- 11 (b) land/resource uses and values (e.g. tourism
12 establishments, mineral/aggregate/quarry
13 developments, etc.),
- 14 (c) infrastructure features (e.g. pipelines,
15 hydro lines, etc.),
- 16 (d) sites of archaeological, historical and
17 cultural heritage significance (generalized
18 locations),
- 19 (e) other special land uses of local significance,
20 and
- 21 (f) "exclusions" from the land base of the forest
22 management unit, such as patented lands,
23 Federal and Federally administered lands (e.g.
24 Indian Reserves, Department of National
25 Defence Bases, National Parks), provincial
parks and approved provincial park candidates,
Crown land leases and cemeteries/burial
grounds.

19 MR. FREIDIN: Q. Perhaps you could just
20 sort of --

21 MR. KENNEDY: A. Perhaps it would be
22 helpful for those people that are reading the
23 transcripts, however, to indicate some of the main
24 features that are present in these categories.

25 I will just indicate that some of the

1 kind of information that is shown includes natural
2 resource features, land resource uses and values,
3 infrastructure features such as pipelines and Hydro
4 lines, sites of archaeological, historical and cultural
5 heritage significance, special land uses with local
6 significance, and exclusions from the land base that
7 deal with other land ownerships.

8 So we are looking forward to having that
9 values map as part of our Timber Management Planning
10 Manual and we think it will serve the purpose well of
11 informing the public about the kind of information that
12 we have on file at the outset of the preparation of the
13 timber management plan.

14 Q. Mr. Multamaki, when you were
15 preparing the Red Lake Timber Management Plan, who was
16 expected to assemble and analyse the background
17 information?

18 MR. MULTAMAKI: A. During the assembly
19 of the background information for the Red Lake Crown
20 management plan the planning team members were asked
21 individually and collectively to assemble the
22 background information.

23 This was -- this took the form of
24 collecting, putting together survey information, cruise
25 data, field inspections, mapped information, whatever

1 the individual branches had available.

2 If you turn to page 108 of Book 5 in
3 Exhibit 814, we have previously presented the --

4 Q. Just hold one second, please. Page
5 10...?

6 A. 108, Book 5.

7 Q. Okay.

8 A. We have previously presented the
9 terms of reference for the planning team and in here
10 you will notice that specific duties have been assigned
11 to each of the planning team members.

12 I won't go through the whole terms of
13 reference themselves, but on page 112, you will notice
14 that at the top of the page is -- the bottom -- or Part
15 2 of the fish and wildlife representatives'
16 responsibilities, the third point there states that:

17 "Ensure that any new fish and wildlife
18 information is added to the unit
19 databank."

20 The same occurs three quarters of the way
21 down under the lands and parks representative, again:

22 "Ensure that the unit databank is kept
23 current with respect to new lands and
24 parks initiatives."

25 That was point 4 under Section 1 of Peter

1 Pincombe's responsibilities.

2 And what we are really saying there to
3 the planning team members is that we want the
4 individuals on the planning time to keep the databank
5 current and to ensure that any new information is added
6 immediately to the databank and the data which was a
7 precursor to the values map was simply a collection of
8 files, maps and so on that were kept within the
9 district.

10 In some cases they were assembled on a
11 common scale map; in other cases they were files that
12 were kept in each of the branch's offices. And, as Mr.
13 Kennedy has pointed out, the values map is, I guess,
14 the latest initiative in this direction to assemble
15 this information in a useful and easily understandable
16 fashion.

17 Q. Now, Mr. McNicol, during your
18 evidence in Panel No. 7 you described the type of
19 information which was available or regularly collected
20 in districts regarding wildlife.

21 I would like to refer you to Book No. 6,
22 still staying with Exhibit 814. If you go to Book No.
23 6 and you will find at page No. 1 a document entitled:
24 1986-1991 Specific Area of Concern.

25 Do you have that?

1 MR. McNICOL: A. I have it.

2 Q. And if you go to pages 2 through 5 of
3 that particular document, there is reference to fish
4 and wildlife matters, and perhaps could you just
5 describe for the Board the information contained on
6 those pages, pages 2 to 5?

7 A. I think Mr. Kennedy has very
8 eloquently summarized my testimony in 7, also Mr.
9 Ward's and Mr. Beechey's concerning the types of
10 information that commonly are available at the district
11 level to bring to bear when we are looking to input
12 into timber management planning processes.

13 If you go to Roman numeral (iv) there is
14 a listing there of the information by type, left-hand
15 column; right-hand column are the source of that
16 information.

17 As Mr. Kennedy indicated, there is a
18 common base for much of this information in that you
19 would find these information sources at many districts,
20 however, he also pointed out if we turn to Roman
21 numeral (v) for instance, and if we look at information
22 with regard to woodland caribou, obviously if you are
23 in Algonquin Park District you would not find
24 information on woodland caribou in those district files
25 as it is a species that doesn't exist in that

1 particular district. That is just a statement of the
2 obvious.

3 In terms of sources of information, if
4 you look again, (v) birds, and we look at the
5 right-hand column, source of information, you will note
6 that it speaks of research studies conducted by Dr.
7 Greer from the University of North Dakota.

8 Obviously this is specific to this
9 particular district and districts in that region. Mr.
10 Greer does his work in the northwest, he does not work
11 outside of the northwest region. So you would not
12 expect to find that type of information in other
13 districts.

14 I would emphasize one point that Mr.
15 Kennedy has made. When we go into a timber management
16 planning exercise we do not start from ground zero in
17 terms of the database. I think this was the message we
18 tried to get across in Panel 7, there is a great deal
19 of existing information, Mr. Kennedy used the
20 descriptor voluminous and I think that's adequate. We
21 also add and augment that information through new
22 surveys specific to that timber management planning
23 area.

24 Q. Mr. Multamaki, on page 113 of the
25 Environmental Assessment Document - and I don't think

1 we need to go to that - it indicates in the first full
2 paragraph that:

3 "The interested participants external
4 to government make contribute inventory
5 information."

6 I think we've heard some general comments
7 about that happening. Can you provide any specific
8 examples of this actually occurring during the
9 preparation of the Red Lake plan?

10 MR. MULTAMAKI: A. Yes, I can. There
11 was an instance where a heron rookery was reported to
12 us on Knox Lake by one of the local trappers and, in
13 fact, it was in the area of Fire No. 7.

14 That colony had been burned out and a new
15 colony - whether it was the same one or not we don't
16 know - was established the year later in the eastern
17 part of the Red Lake Crown Management Unit in a block
18 we had allocated and, in fact, this new rookery had
19 been reported to us by the local timber operator that
20 was operating in the area.

21 We will be discussing this later when we
22 have a look at the maps and, in fact, it had affected
23 the timber operator's roads plans for that area.

24 Q. And when you say that the area had
25 been allocated, I know we are going to get into that in

1 more detail, but generally what do you mean by that?

2 A. Generally that it had been selected
3 for operations, for timber operations.

4 Q. For that five-year term?

5 A. For the five-year term, yes.

6 Q. Okay. And, Mr. Kennedy, can you
7 provide any examples from your experience of
8 information being contributed by persons external to
9 government?

10 MR. KENNEDY: A. Yes, I do recall
11 several instances. One that I think would be of
12 interest to the Board is: Eagle Lake is a large lake
13 just south of Dryden, runs east and west to Vermilion
14 Bay. I believe the lake is approximately 50 miles in
15 total length, as a result it touches on many of the
16 areas that are in two management units in Dryden.

17 Through the experiences that I had there,
18 we had constant contact with tourist outfitters,
19 trappers in particular in relation to areas adjacent to
20 that waterbody and I can recall on several occasions
21 tourist outfitters pointing out eagles' nests in
22 particular, and I can recall how lake trout spawning
23 ground which previously had been unknown to us, it was
24 brought to our attention as a result of informal
25 discussions that I was having with tourist outfitters

1 relative to operations occurring in an area that was
2 not adjacent to the lake, but through casual
3 conversation we were discussing how his business season
4 was going and he was indicating some excitement over
5 the discovery of this new wild lake trout spawning
6 ground.

7 Q. So those particular discussions
8 didn't necessarily take place within the formal
9 planning process?

10 A. No, they were outside the time at
11 which the timber management plan was being prepared.
12 But it's an illustration of the kind of information
13 that we are able to collect, as I say, on an informal
14 basis through our day-to-day contacts that I had
15 mentioned yesterday.

16 Q. Now, there is reference in the
17 materials to situations where pertinent information is
18 lacking. How does one identify situations where
19 information additional to the existing information is
20 required?

21 A. Well, it's an odd way of doing
22 business, but it's as if we are looking for something
23 that we don't have. So it occurs really at a latter
24 stage in the planning process where you are
25 contemplating an operation or contemplating operating

1 in a particular area and may discover that you're
2 lacking information for that particular area or
3 information relative to a particular subject matter.

4 The way in which it occurs is that we
5 have -- at that stage of the planning process we have
6 really narrowed our focus down to examining a
7 particular area or a particular operation that we are
8 contemplating and then we collect information on that
9 if we feel it's necessary.

10 By this what I should indicate is that we
11 don't go out and collect information that we feel is
12 necessary to put on a record if we have no immediate
13 use for it.

14 One of the ways I think that we can
15 express this is that in the case of Mr. Multamaki
16 preparing the Red Lake Crown plan, it would not be
17 sensible for him to conduct surveys to collect
18 information say on red-shouldered hawks as it's outside
19 of the range, similar as Mr. McNicol's example about
20 caribou information being present in Algonquin Park, it
21 wouldn't make sense to go out and start looking for
22 information relative to caribou in the park when it's
23 known not to occur.

24 What we are able to do though is to use
25 the values map and use it in assisting us in

1 identifying where information may be lacking by having
2 our information summarized in the form of the values
3 map and by ensuring that it's available to the public.
4 At the information centres individuals are able to come
5 forward and simply ask questions like: Did you know
6 that such and such exists in this area. And that may
7 cause us to undertake additional data collection in
8 order to verify or collaborate that individual's
9 observation.

10 And if it bears out that in fact that
11 there is presence of a particular value or feature,
12 then that information is added to our files and we use
13 it throughout the balance of the planning process.

14 This is also an example of some of the
15 iterative process that we were discussing yesterday
16 relative to the planning process and; that is, that we
17 may discover a need to collect information at the time
18 we are planning a particular operation and go about
19 collecting that information. So in a sense we are
20 going back to the very beginning stages where we are
21 assembling and analysing additional information on this
22 ongoing basis, also that I had mentioned yesterday.

23 Q. Now, Mr. Multamaki, you indicated a
24 moment ago when you were talking about operational
25 cruising that you felt it was necessary on your

1 particular unit to supplement the forest resources
2 inventory information because of your saw log
3 objective.

4 And can you advise: Is that need and
5 that particular exercise documented or explained in any
6 way in the timber management plan or accompanying
7 documentation?

8 MR. MULTAMAKI: A. Yes, it is. As I had
9 mentioned earlier there was an identified issue with
10 respect to the amount of information that we had,
11 particularly on the availability of saw log quality
12 material.

13 If you turn to Book 5, page 119 of Book 5
14 in Exhibit 814, you will see that there are planning
15 team minutes from the October 3rd, 1986 meeting and
16 under point No. 3, the second component, it states
17 that:

18 "Unit objectives have been changed to
19 reflect the present lack of saw log
20 situation."

21 What that documents is the fact that
22 during this meeting there was an identified concern
23 with the amount of saw logs -- saw log that had been
24 identified were available to the -- to I guess schedule
25 for operations during this five-year term.

1 Under point No. 4 immediately beneath
2 that, the second component there states that:

3 "The primary method of identification
4 will be helicopter sampling with emphasis
5 on saw log location, operability and
6 access."

7 Really the discussion had gone from: We
8 don't have an identified source of saw logs, what are
9 we going to do about it, and the resulting decision was
10 to go out and collect the information that we required,
11 and basically we had to do it very quickly. This
12 meeting was in October of 1986, there was not time to
13 establish a long-term data collection program, so we
14 looked at sampling and collecting it through a
15 helicopter survey.

16 As well this is documented in the same
17 Book 5, page 121 to 125. What we have on page 121 is
18 the first sheet or the instruction sheet of field
19 instructions for how to collect the information. It's
20 really, I guess, the instructions on how to fill out
21 the wood record sheet that was going to be used in the
22 field in conjunction with the helicopter survey.

23 Again, the reason for that was mostly to
24 collect information on saw logs. However, since we
25 were out in the field anyway, it was decided that we

1 should be collecting information on other values
2 partially for area of concern planning purposes,
3 partially to get better information on what was out
4 there, and commonly when we implement field cruises or
5 surveys, we collect a range of information in
6 conjunction with the specifics that we require, in this
7 case, the saw log component.

8 And if you look at page 122, 123 and 124
9 you will notice that each of those pages has sections
10 that can be -- that were filled out for a variety of
11 timber management information, site information, and on
12 the final page, lakeshore and stream information.

13 In this case it was felt that we would
14 collect additional information on other fisheries
15 values while we were in the area.

16 And, as I've mentioned previously, this
17 was in response to an identified information gap or
18 lack of information on the saw log component within the
19 Red Lake Crown Management Unit and it was directly the
20 result of Fire No. 7 destroying a large portion of the
21 Red Lake Crown Management Unit. And it's really unique
22 to the Red Lake Crown Management Unit situation because
23 of the timing of the fire and the size of the disaster,
24 and I wouldn't expect that this sort of situation would
25 occur across the province or that it would be

1 applicable to other management units.

2 Q. Mr. Multamaki, this Guidelines for
3 Completing Wood Inventory Record Sheet, was that
4 prepared specifically for your unit; in other words, it
5 was designed for the people who were going out and
6 doing those cruises on your unit?

7 A. Yes, it's a -- it was prepared
8 specifically for the Red Lake Crown Management Unit and
9 it's an example of one of the methods of collecting
10 operational cruising information.

11 Q. Now, you mentioned that when they
12 went out and they were looking for these saw logs -- to
13 get information on saw logs that they also collected
14 information in relation to non-timber values.

15 Can you advise whether the main areas in
16 which they were collecting that additional information,
17 the non-timber value information, was in the areas
18 where they located the saw logs?

19 A. Yes, to a large extent it was. As I
20 point out on page 124, the lakeshore information and so
21 on was collected in the areas that we were looking at
22 proposing timber management activities in.

23 As well, we collected information on
24 sites, soils and so on in the area where operations
25 were -- we were looking at proposing operations.

1 Q. Why were you collecting non-timber
2 value information in those areas where you found saw
3 logs?

4 A. One of the key reasons was it was
5 recognized that there was a saw log concern and that we
6 were going to be negotiating the area of concern
7 package as such and that we wanted to have good base
8 information on what the timber values were and what the
9 other use values were in that area.

10 Q. And I guess that is the sort of thing
11 that you have referred to in the first few items in the
12 inventory record?

13 A. That's correct.

14 Q. Thank you. Now, can you provide any
15 examples, Mr. Multamaki, of supplementing information
16 regarding a non-timber value, in addition to the one
17 situation that you have just described?

18 A. Yes, I can. There was also
19 non-timber values on the Red Lake Crown Management Unit
20 in the way of extensive mining activity. With the
21 mining industry it's very difficult to obtain accurate
22 information on things such as exploration plans,
23 operations of theirs, accessed exploration plans and so
24 on.

25 Part of the rationale behind that is that

1 mining companies don't tend to advertise their
2 activities to any great extent for obvious reasons,
3 they really -- I don't think they want the competition
4 to know what they are up to, which means it makes it
5 fairly difficult for the planning team to understand
6 what is taking place or what the proposal or plans of a
7 mining company are.

8 And, of course, Red Lake being the gold
9 mining area that it is, is extremely active. Our
10 solution to that, as districts and a planning team, was
11 to include the Ministry of Northern Development and
12 Mine's mining recorder as a planning team member.

13 Again, as I have mentioned previously, he
14 was in fact a part of the Ministry of Natural Resources
15 prior to them becoming a separate ministry and, in
16 fact, he carried over from the first planning exercise
17 and it was fortunate that we had him involved in the
18 planning process because he is one of the key
19 individuals in the mining sector that is aware of what
20 is taking place in the way of mining activity in the
21 area.

22 And this individual, of course, is
23 discussed in Book 5 of Exhibit 814 on page 114, that is
24 the terms of reference that we previously discussed.

25 Q. Mr. Kennedy, documentation filed with

1 the Board, the Environmental Assessment Document and
2 others, refer to implementation manuals being a source
3 of information. Could you explain in what way they are
4 used in that fashion?

5 MR. KENNEDY: A. Not really a source of
6 information, per se, in that the implementation manuals
7 such as silvicultural guides, to use an example, would
8 not provide information relative to the management
9 units; more so what they are is an indication, a kind
10 of information that the planning team must have
11 assembled at the outset of planning to ensure that
12 it -- sorry, it, the planning team, can apply the
13 direction that is given in the guidelines or in the
14 implementation manuals.

15 So they are not a stand-alone source of
16 information rather than -- rather they are a direction
17 of the kind of information that is required to have on
18 hand.

19 Q. Part 3. Mr. Kennedy, Part 3 of
20 Document No. 2 is entitled: Assembly and Analysis of
21 Background Information. I would like to just sort of
22 center on the word analysis. What sort of analysis are
23 you talking about in that particular context?

24 A. Yes. The analysis -- perhaps the
25 best way of expressing that, using some different

1 words, is that analysis is a review of the information
2 on hand that assists in making management judgments or
3 management decisions.

4 For instance, in the case of some of the
5 silvicultural information that is present, (1) of the
6 areas that we need to examine in the development of the
7 plan is the regeneration success on the unit and, (2)
8 the information that is analysed to arrive at some
9 conclusions on regeneration success would include such
10 items as a review of fifth year stocking surveys, a
11 review of free to grow information, a consideration of
12 kind of past treatments that have occurred on the
13 management unit and the relative success or failure of
14 those treatments, as well as information related to
15 survival assessments.

16 So that information would be examined
17 closely and compared to past records and then there
18 would be some decisions made or some conclusions made
19 relative to that group of information on items such as
20 the regeneration success.

21 Those conclusions would be -- excuse me,
22 those conclusions are shown in a variety of forms in
23 the plan. In relation to this example that I'm using
24 on regeneration success, it's one of the items that are
25 necessary as part of the maximum allowable depletion

1 calculations.

2 So we're just indicating that that is the
3 kind of information that would be assembled and
4 analysed at the early stages of the planning process
5 for use in later decision-making aspect of the process
6 in this case.

7 Q. I understand that although Dr. Osborn
8 dealt with the role that regeneration success can have
9 on the calculation of maximum allowable depletion, we
10 will be touching on that in Part 7 of Document 2?

11 A. Yes, we will be explaining in cursory
12 fashion where that information is recorded in the
13 timber management plan and the role that it plays in
14 the calculation of the maximum allowable depletion.

15 We've also indicated the kind of
16 information that is summarized in the form of the FRI
17 as you enter into the plan, and Mr. Multamaki has given
18 evidence just a moment ago on the role that the
19 operational cruising or survey brings to the plan.

20 That's another example of where
21 information has been assembled during the early stages,
22 has been analysed. In the case of Mr. Multamaki, he is
23 indicating that the FRI information did not provide him
24 with detailed information on saw logs and he's
25 undertaken to collect that additional information.

1 So that's another form of analysis that
2 occurs, looking at the information on hand, seeing if
3 it suits the purpose and, if not, going out and
4 collecting some additional information.

5 One of the other kinds of analysis that
6 takes place is an overview, I'd call it a historical
7 overview of the information that's present on the
8 units. It would include such things as comparing the
9 previous plans to proposed operations now. We'd be
10 looking at such items as ranging from past ownerships
11 of land, looking at past licensing history, looking at
12 past yields that have occurred on the forest relative
13 to volumes per area, and information like that that
14 would contribute to the determination of the management
15 direction for the unit. The kind of -- by summary
16 form, I would say that the analysis is used to develop
17 objectives and strategies on the management unit.

18 Q. And, Mr. McNicol, can you address the
19 use of this word analysis in relation to background
20 information but in relation to a non-timber value?

21 MR. McNICOL: A. It's probably best to
22 use an example and an example that I've used before and
23 probably will use again before this panel is over is
24 moose. The information that we collect, I'm sure the
25 Board remembers in Panel 7 concerning moose and where

1 they occupy the landscape, can be derived from a number
2 of sources, one of those sources are aerial surveys.

3 We display that information in summary
4 form on maps. When you look at all of that information
5 together over the years it gives you a good idea if you
6 lump information in terms of results year after year in
7 certain areas of where you have good moose populations.
8 That allows you to do some stratification, if you will,
9 of the wildlife management unit into basically high,
10 medium and low capability areas.

11 If you take that information and you
12 combine it with information concerning the vegetational
13 characteristics that exist on the land base you get a
14 good idea of where your best production capability is
15 in the context of a wildlife management unit.

16 Once you've got that information then you
17 know where, if you have operations for instance in a
18 high value, a high production capability area, you want
19 to ensure that the guidelines, if you will, for moose
20 habitat management are rigorously applied.

21 Conversely, if you have operations that
22 are occurring in an area that has low production
23 capability, you would be able to relax the guidelines
24 in those situations because you just don't have the
25 production capability existing on the land base.

1 I'm sure the Board remembers the
2 discussions by Mr. Euler in Panel 10 concerning the
3 interim guidance and the premise upon which that
4 interim guidance is based is that the manager -- the
5 wildlife manager can make that first cut in terms of
6 where his production capabilities are, so he knows
7 where to apply the guidelines rigorously and where not.

8 MR. FREIDIN: Mr. Chairman, that's the
9 evidence in relation to Part 3 of Document No. 2.
10 Would this be a convenient time for our first break?

11 THE CHAIRMAN: Very well. We will break
12 for 20 minutes. Thank you.

13 ---Recess taken at 9:45 a.m.

14 ---On resuming at 10:20 a.m.

15 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Be seated,
16 please.

17 MR. FREIDIN: Mr. Chairman, if I can make
18 as the next overhead a hard copy -- as the next
19 exhibit, sorry, a hard copy of the overhead which is
20 now displayed entitled: Report of Past Operations.

21 THE CHAIRMAN: Exhibit 827.

22 MR. FREIDIN: (handed)

23 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

24 ---EXHIBIT NO. 827: Hard copy of overhead entitled:
25 Report of Past Forest Operations.

1 MR. FREIDIN: Q. Mr. Kennedy, I
2 understand that this overhead represents the main
3 points that you are going to want to make during the
4 evidence on this particular portion of Document No. 2;
5 is that correct?

6 MR. KENNEDY: A. Yes, it is. The
7 Exhibit 827 is titled: Report of Past Forest
8 Operations and these are the four main points that I'd
9 like to make throughout the discussion we're going to
10 have on this section of the evidence. This is Part 4
11 of Document 2.

12 I would like to indicate that the report
13 itself is a series of tables and text that deal with
14 the operations that occurred during the previous five
15 years of the plan, and that it is a part of the
16 assembly analysis of background information section
17 that is contained in a plan. However, it is
18 highlighted and given a separate section because of the
19 importance of it in determining the direction that will
20 occur in the future.

21 The information that is contained in the
22 report of past forest operations is used to confirm or
23 justify changes in management objectives or strategies
24 and it serves as an element of public review, and we'll
25 explain that in some detail towards the end of the

1 evidence on this particular report.

2 Q. You indicated that one of the
3 purposes of the section is to confirm or justify
4 changes to objectives or strategies. Is there any
5 information or data that must be analysed to prepare
6 the report regarding past forest operations?

7 A. Yes, there is. There's a series of
8 tables which are required to be completed by the
9 planning team; in this case, particularly the forester
10 dealing with forestry information. I'd like to direct
11 the Board to two pages in the exhibits; first of all
12 page 29 in Exhibit 7 and also page 146 -- excuse me,
13 146 of Exhibit 813A.

14 Q. What was the page of that last
15 exhibit?

16 A. That's Exhibit 813A, page 146. I
17 would like to also go back and just for a moment refer
18 to the Exhibit 817 which was filed yesterday which is a
19 timber management plan simplified.

20 I don't think it's necessary to put it
21 back in front of you, but in that simplification of the
22 plan I had indicated that one of the first steps was a
23 look backwards in time to see what had happened and to
24 update the information in preparation for the
25 look-forward, and that's what this report of past

1 forest operations is doing, it's looking backwards in
2 time at the previous five years and it's updating
3 information.

4 The page 29 of Exhibit 7 provides the
5 details of the reports that are required in this
6 section. There is eight tables in total that are
7 completed.

8 Q. And I believe that's one of the blue
9 pages?

10 A. Yes, it is. I'm referring to a blue
11 page as part of Exhibit 7, it's page 29 and it's dated
12 February the 15th, 1988.

13 In the Timber Management Planning Manual,
14 Exhibit 7 then there is tables that follow that page 29
15 and I believe they run right through to page 48. What
16 I would suggest is that the Board and parties quickly
17 have a look at those tables.

18 Mr. Chairman, here again I'm resisting
19 the temptation of going into some detail in each and
20 every one of these, I don't think it's necessary. What
21 I would like to try and do is to deal with some of them
22 as a group though and what I -- the reason for
23 directing peoples' attention to page 146 of Exhibit
24 813A was that that gives a very layman explanation of
25 the kind of information that's presented in those

1 tables.

2 There's a main theme that flows through
3 each and every one of those tables and that's a
4 comparison of the actual accomplishments or levels of
5 activities that were achieved during the previous five
6 years and a comparison to that level that was planned
7 in the previous timber management plan. So that is a
8 theme that flows through all the tables.

9 And the kind of information that is
10 discussed or the subject matter is the depletions that
11 have occurred on an area, the amount of harvest, the
12 amount of wild fires that have occurred, the amount of
13 volume that's been utilized during the last five years,
14 the amount of area that's received various renewal
15 treatments and maintenance operations, and the level of
16 tree improvement support activities that have been
17 accomplished during that time, the length in roads
18 constructed and the maintenance of those roads, and the
19 results of free to grow assessments.

20 This report of past forest operations is
21 a relatively new initiative and it is now a requirement
22 to be included in each and every timber management
23 plan. I think those are the only comments I'd like to
24 make relative to these tables. As I indicated, I don't
25 think that it's important to go into the details in

1 each and every one of them.

2 Q. Is there any significance to the form
3 of these particular tables?

4 A. Yes, there is. It's -- there is a
5 consistency or similarity in reports that are
6 presented -- or excuse me, in these reports and other
7 information that is presented as part of the timber
8 management plan. I think that one of the ways to
9 explain that is to put up another exhibit and use it as
10 a reference point.

11 MR. FREIDIN: Mr. Chairman, I would ask
12 that the copy of the overhead we are going to put up be
13 marked as the next exhibit and perhaps we should refer
14 to it as table similarities.

15 THE CHAIRMAN: Exhibit 828.

16 MR. FREIDIN: (handed)

17 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

18 ---EXHIBIT NO. 828: Copy of overhead entitled:
19 Table Similarities.

20 MR. FREIDIN: Q. You referred to there
21 being a similarity of form or some consistency. Could
22 you speak to that particular matter using the overhead,
23 Mr. Kennedy?

24 MR. KENNEDY: A. Sure.

25 Q. All right.

1 A. Yes. This is a contrived overhead.
2 What I have done is extracted pages out of the Timber
3 Management Planning Manual, I have cropped them so that
4 the upper portion of the table is shown and reduced
5 them in size to put them on this overhead and to put
6 them on a single sheet of paper here for ease of
7 discussion.

8 In the Timber Management Planning Manual
9 there are four tables that deal with access road
10 construction and maintenance and the tables are very
11 similar in form and they serve different purposes. But
12 what I would like to indicate here is that you may wish
13 to make some notations on this exhibit.

14 At the top of the page, Table 4.6, you
15 may want to write in page 45 which is where you would
16 find that in your Timber Management Planning Manual;
17 Table 4.21 that's in the middle of Exhibit 828 is page
18 103 from the planning manual.

19 Now, Mr. Chairman, I have omitted one
20 other table which is not shown on this page which you
21 may wish to make a note, and that's on page 133 of the
22 manual there is another table which has some
23 similarities as well and have not shown it for ease of
24 preparing this material.

25 MR. FREIDIN: Mr. Chairman, I think Table

1 6.6 is at page 159.

2 MR. KENNEDY: Yes. And then the last
3 table shown which is the fourth in the series, although
4 as I've indicated I have only shown three here, Table
5 6.6 is on page 159 of the manual.

6 The purpose of showing this overhead is
7 that there is a similarity in each one of the tables.
8 In this case the subject matter being dealt with is
9 road construction and maintenance and the theme that I
10 talked about earlier as being the planned to actual,
11 the comparison that's in the top Table 4.6, is readily
12 seen there.

13 This is a -- the top portion of the table
14 is dealing with the operations that did occur in the
15 last five years. The middle Table 4.21 is dealing the
16 forecast of operations that will occur in the next
17 five-year term, and once that term begins the bottom
18 table is used to report annually on the progress of
19 construction activities that are occurring.

20 The bottom table is used, as I indicated,
21 annually and is summarized at the end of the term and
22 is used to prepare the table that's at the top of the
23 page, the Five-Year Report of Access Road Construction.
24 So in a sense this is a chronologically --
25 chronological set of tables in that by the time you

1 reach the bottom of the page that information is
2 summarized, used to prepare the next report, and the
3 cycle starts over again.

4 That is a similar format that we have in
5 each and every one of the tables that are comprised,
6 the eight tables that make up the report of past forest
7 operations. This reporting format we believe
8 contributes to the ease of understanding of the
9 information, provides an element of ease of
10 traceability of it and also I think contributes to good
11 recordkeeping and ease of retrieval of information.
12 This format and this similarities in tables is also new
13 to the process and I think will contribute to our
14 ability to provide information on these items in the
15 future.

16 MR. FREIDIN: Q. Just one question about
17 the exhibit. The top left-hand corner, two boxes,
18 preliminary and final, can you explain the significance
19 of that?

20 MR. KENNEDY: A. Yes. In each one of
21 the tables that are listed on page 1 -- excuse me, page
22 29 of Exhibit 7, for each one of the tables there is a
23 box that is in the upper left-hand corner that deals
24 with preliminary and final.

25 It is a check-off box that is to be

1 completed by the forester that's working on the
2 planning team. It simply indicates that at the outset
3 of planning, planning initiatives get underway usually
4 during the fourth year of the implementation of the
5 term of the plan. At that time there is not complete
6 information that covers the entire term, therefore, the
7 information is estimated for the final year at the
8 outset of the planning exercise. As the exercise
9 continues, the new information arrives at a later date
10 and then that information is updated and the final
11 report is prepared.

12 So it's simply an indication that there's
13 an interim progress report that is used in the
14 preparation of the new scheduled renewal timber
15 management plan and then a final table supplied to
16 complete the record.

17 Q. Mr. Kennedy, if one looks at the
18 planned versus actual numbers that you find in the
19 report dealing in the section on report of past
20 operations, does a difference between planned and
21 actual necessarily give rise to a reason for criticism
22 such that somebody may indicate that that is an
23 indication of some poor management decision, for
24 instance?

25 A. My experience has been that people

1 often jump to that conclusion, that there is a negative
2 connotation to the fact that the actual may not match
3 or be even close to the planned activity level.

4 I should caution that this is simply a
5 reporting; there is no indication on these tables as to
6 the rationale or reasons that have led to the
7 difference. What we do require though is an
8 explanation of that difference in the text that
9 accompanies each of these tables and an explanation as
10 to why the differences occur.

11 It may be a very simple explanation that
12 has resulted from the events that are beyond the
13 control of anyone on the management unit. For
14 instance, if one is comparing the actual level of
15 harvest that has occurred to the level of harvest that
16 was planned for that term and finds a significant
17 difference, the actual is lower, it may be simply a
18 result or a reflection of the poor market conditions
19 for a particular product during that term.

20 So, hence, there is nothing negative
21 about not achieving that planned level, it's just a
22 reflection of the events that have occurred.

23 THE CHAIRMAN: And are you indicating
24 that in every case where there is a difference between
25 the actual and planned that a written summary or

1 explanation is required?

2 MR. KENNEDY: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

3 MR. FREIDIN: And, Mr. Chairman, I
4 believe in Mr. Multamaki's evidence he will be dealing
5 with two particular situations where numbers -- he will
6 speak to this particular issue and I think in one of
7 the examples where there would have been a requirement
8 to indicate that, he will refer to the text that
9 explains the difference.

10 THE CHAIRMAN: And where the difference
11 between actual and planned is more actual than planned,
12 how do you rationalize that in terms of the database?

13 MR. KENNEDY: An explanation would also
14 be provided as to the circumstances that have led to
15 that result.

16 It may -- a variety of situations could
17 result or could be influencing that. For instance,
18 it's possible that an interim amendment during the plan
19 may have altered the planned level of activity
20 resulting in a more actual achievement. I'm thinking
21 now perhaps of a road construction program that perhaps
22 during the latter stages of the plan had not been
23 planned at the outset of the planning process but was
24 contemplated as being necessary for providing access to
25 areas that will occur -- will be harvested in a

1 subsequent term, and an individual would go about
2 amending the plan.

3 THE CHAIRMAN: So that would
4 automatically trigger all of the public consultation
5 and input that would require an amendment to be
6 sustained?

7 MR. KENNEDY: Yes, it is and it's part of
8 the evidence of Panel 15 that we will be getting into,
9 is a very lengthy discussion of the amendment process.
10 And perhaps just as a preview to that, I can indicate
11 to you that the amount of public consultation and the
12 amount of planning that occurs for each one of those --
13 for each of the categories of amendments is geared to
14 the same level of participation that occurs in the
15 development of the plan itself.

16 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

17 MR. KENNEDY: And I should also --

18 MR. FREIDIN: Q. Go ahead.

19 MR. KENNEDY: A. I was also going to
20 indicate that there is a similarity within the set of
21 tables that are prepared in the report of past forest
22 operations and just indicate that it's possible that
23 one event or a rationale may serve to explain a number
24 of the differences that you would see in subsequent
25 tables.

1 For instance, in the example that I chose
2 to use in that the market was down, hence, there was
3 harvest actually achieved, you would expect to see a
4 follow-through in the other tables. By follow-through
5 I mean is that if the area was not harvested it would
6 not be available for renewal and, hence, the renewal
7 table would show less renewal being achieved.

8 Similarly, the roads constructed table
9 would show that there are less roads constructed since
10 the area was not required for harvest because there was
11 no market to consume the wood. So there is a flow of
12 rationale throughout the series of tables.

13 I think it is important to indicate, Mr.
14 Chairman, that the tables, although they can serve
15 purposes individually, more commonly they're viewed as
16 a set and conclusions are drawn from the entire set of
17 tables and observations are made relative to the
18 information that's presented there as a group of
19 tables.

20 Q. In regards to the requirement to
21 explain the differences between planned and actual, I
22 understand that page 30 of the Timber Management
23 Planning Manual actually refers to that and you find
24 that at the bottom of the page. And we'll be speaking
25 to this in a little bit more detail later, Mr. Kennedy,

1 but can you just identify where that requirement is
2 found?

3 A. Yes. Mr. Chairman, I spoke
4 emphatically that is was a requirement to report the
5 rationale for the difference. On page 30 of Exhibit 7,
6 the Timber Management Planning Manual, if you were to
7 look at the last lines on that page, the last two
8 lines, there is an indication that:

9 "There is a requirement to include the
10 reasons for significant differences or
11 acknowledgment that an actual approach to
12 planned..."

13 This particular comment is made under the
14 section that is titled 46.1, Conclusions on that page
15 and is an indication of the concluding text that is
16 prepared in conjunction with the report of past forest
17 operations, and I think we will speak in more detail on
18 that in just a moment.

19 Q. And just while we're there, some
20 judgment has to be exercised as to whether in fact the
21 difference is significant enough to require some
22 explanation?

23 A. That's correct. I would expect to
24 see some judgment as to the magnitude of the difference
25 that would require an explanation.

1 Q. Mr. Multamaki, where do we find your
2 report of past forest operations?

3 MR. MULTAMAKI: A. In the Red Lake Crown
4 Management Unit's plan, the report of past forest
5 operations takes the form of the tables that Mr.
6 Kennedy has previously explained and the accompanying
7 text. If you turn...

8 Q. Sorry.

9 A. If you turn to Exhibit 814 it begins
10 on page 5, that is Book 1. That report, past forest
11 operations, begins on page 5 and the text comprises
12 page 5, 6 and 7 with accompanying tables on pages 11
13 through to pages 19. As well the pages that I haven't
14 mentioned are ones from 9 -- or 8, 9 and 10. Those
15 contain recommendations.

16 Q. The recommendations actually begin on
17 page 7, the bottom of page 7.

18 A. They start on page 7, that's correct,
19 and they go through 8, 9 and 10. We will get to these
20 recommendations in a minute and I will further explain.

21 When preparing the report of past forest
22 operations there were two key background or pieces of
23 background information. Again, I have mentioned Fire
24 7, that was one source of information was in fact a
25 fire -- a report prepared for Fire 7 and it involved

1 the things like the FRI update and impacts of that
2 occurrence.

3 There was also the past plan analysis
4 which was a regional requirement at the time that this
5 plan was prepared. This was produced prior to Fire No.
6 7 and it essentially developed the initial
7 recommendations that show in the report of past forest
8 operations.

9 This is contained in Book 1, Exhibit
10 818.1, the book that you see up there on the front.
11 It's not included in the excerpts, and the important
12 point here is that it contains a great deal of
13 background information that was summarized in the
14 report of past forest operations and it contained a
15 list of 20 recommendations that lead to the 20
16 recommendations in the report of past forest
17 operations.

18 Those recommendations incidentally are
19 not exactly the same because Fire 7 did have an
20 influence on what was recommended in the approved plan.

21 Q. And would that text, the text
22 accompanying the past plan analysis provide the
23 explanation or background to the recommendations
24 themselves, the recommendations which were included in
25 that plan?

1 A. That's correct. The text does
2 discuss the occurrences on the unit and the rationale
3 for some of the recommendations.

4 Now, when we -- the key area in here in
5 past plan analysis really is the recommendations to
6 past forest operations. That is found on page 7 of
7 Book 1, and this is similar to the conclusions sections
8 that are found in the new plan. All new plans now
9 contain a conclusions section. This recommendations
10 section that I produced as the plan author was a
11 forerunner of what is now the conclusions.

12 Really what the recommendations in this
13 plan have done is one of three things: They have
14 either confirmed the existing management approach or
15 strategies - the two are basically synonymous - they
16 have adjusted the management strategies, or they have
17 recommended that we discontinue with those management
18 strategies.

19 If you might go to page 8 we will take
20 a -- just briefly look at a few examples of this. For
21 example, if you look on page 8 at recommendation No. 5,
22 once again we have the issue of saw log concerns, OPC
23 information and the need for accurate information and
24 the recommendation is for operational cruise
25 information to be applied where the requirement for saw

1 log information is needed.

2 No. 6 likewise reflects the need for saw
3 log material. In this case it shows a need for
4 education on the operator's part. Obviously we can
5 encourage the private sector through vehicles such as
6 education and so on.

7 This also indicates -- 5 and 6 also
8 indicate the move towards best end use in terms of
9 utilizing saw log material. As well, this was a
10 subject of an interrogatory.

11 MR. FREIDIN: I would like to file that
12 interrogatory, Mr. Chairman. It's an interrogatory
13 from the Ministry of the Environment No. 29.

14 (handed)

15 THE CHAIRMAN: That will be Exhibit 829.

16 ---EXHIBIT NO. 829: MOE Interrogatory Question No. 29
17 (Panel No. 15).

18 MR. MULTAMAKI: In this interrogatory,
19 the issue of inaccurate operational OPC is discussed.
20 That was identified in the past plan analysis, that is
21 Appendix A of Book 1.

22 And basically the answer to that
23 interrogatory is that this issue was not a methodology
24 issue; i.e., the method we were using for collecting
25 the information was perfectly reliable, what was --

1 where the problem occurred was that the application of
2 the methodology was not happening; in other words,
3 somehow the information was not being collected in the
4 fashion or the methodology as described and we will get
5 to that in Appendix E where the methodology does come
6 up.

7 The reasons are unknown at this point in
8 time why this operational information or there were
9 inaccuracies in this operational cruising information.
10 To address this problem we looked at and implemented
11 four key items: Education in that we propose -- or we
12 trained or educated the people that were collecting the
13 information as to requirements and so on, what they
14 were required to do; training, we implemented a
15 training program to ensure that that took place;
16 supervision, in that the unit staff supervised the
17 people; and operational control, in that we went out
18 and field sampled or check cruised afterwards.

19 And what this demonstrates is that the
20 problem was identified and in fact we took steps to
21 correct it to ensure that we got proper operational
22 cruising information.

23 The second point is point No. 8 or the
24 second recommendation is recommendation No. 8 on page
25 9. This really deals with the protection issue and the

1 spruce -- or the balsam fir situation on Red Lake Crown
2 Management Unit. We will be dealing with this in
3 Panels 12 and 13, but in this case we simply did not
4 want to promote the spruce budworm situation on the Red
5 Lake Crown Management Unit by encouraging balsam fir.

6 Point 11 is of interest as well, or
7 recommendation No. 11 is of interest and plays a role
8 in that use of winter roads or seasonal access is an
9 issue in that it causes operational problems for
10 silvicultural purposes, for wood supply purposes and so
11 on.

12 MR. FREIDIN: Mr. Chairman, just to let
13 you know, I think why we are doing this, we are just
14 trying to give the Board an indication of the range of
15 issues that are dealt with in these and we don't intend
16 to deal with all of them or spend very long on any one
17 of them.

18 MR. MULTAMAKI: One of the keys here, of
19 course, is that it gets into the protection of other
20 values and AOCs and we recognize that in certain
21 instances winter roads are a method of dealing with it.

22 Recommendation No. 12 as well indicates
23 the use of natural regeneration systems and we will be
24 discussing that and providing examples further in this
25 evidence.

1 And finally on page 10, recommendation
2 No. 15 deals with the issue of modified harvest areas,
3 deferrals, reserves and so on and the timber values
4 that are involved in those areas.

5 In the past we tended to use our
6 doughnut -- the doughnut approach may have been used
7 and we looked very closely at managing those areas of
8 concern and, in fact, at the timber values that were
9 within that area of concern, and this I think I alluded
10 to in the operational cruise end of it, in that one of
11 the key areas was to identify the timber values and the
12 other use values in there so that we could look at
13 these areas.

14 MR. FREIDIN: Q. And would it be fair to
15 say, Mr. Multamaki, that the type of subjects that
16 might get addressed in any one plan in the report of
17 past forest operations would depend on the unit and the
18 particular circumstances in that unit?

19 MR. MULTAMAKI: A. That's correct. I
20 guess, as a generalization, you really can't generalize
21 right across the board or right across the province,
22 you really have to look at the local situation.

23 Q. Okay. Now, the third bullet on
24 Exhibit No. 827, which is the overhead which Mr.
25 Kennedy used at the beginning of this discussion,

1 indicated that the report of past forest operations
2 would confirm or justify changes in management
3 objectives or strategies.

4 Can you provide an example from your plan
5 to show the report of past operations was used or had a
6 role to play in resulting -- in causing a change in a
7 strategy to occur?

8 A. Yes. Mr. Kennedy has pointed out,
9 tables don't tell the whole story, in fact in the Red
10 Lake Crown Management Unit there is an example of a
11 change in strategy based on analysis of one of the
12 tables.

13 If you look at Table 4.4, that is in Book
14 1 on page 16, you will see that it's the
15 silvicultural -- the report of renewal and maintenance
16 operations or the silvicultural table, what happened in
17 the past. When you look at that table you see that the
18 numbers for -- under artificial regeneration for
19 planting, approximately 75 per cent of the program was
20 in planting.

21 Q. Where do we see those numbers?

22 A. If you look over on the right-hand
23 side under the total column, in the section entitled:
24 Artificial Regeneration.

25 Q. Which is the third block--

1 A. That's right.

2 Q. --or box?

3 A. There is a number that says 3,069.
4 That is the total planting by hectares.

5 Q. Right.

6 A. That was approximately 75 per cent of
7 the program. If you look at the seeding figure which
8 is under artificial regeneration, immediately below it,
9 it shows a figure of 1,100; that is 25 per cent of the
10 program.

11 And if you -- the total renewal effort of
12 course was 4,336; that also included 167 hectares of
13 natural regeneration. That natural figure in fact is
14 only 3.8 per cent of the program. The natural, in
15 other words, was a relatively low -- relatively small
16 component of the regeneration program on the Red Lake
17 Crown Management Unit.

18 It's also -- I will discuss this in a
19 minute, the total tending program at the very bottom of
20 the page, right-hand column 366 hectares is a
21 relatively low number. And when you look at that 366
22 your first impression is that it's low, but there is a
23 reason behind that, and we will demonstrate that this
24 number in fact doesn't tell the whole story, in fact
25 when you look at that 366 later on in Table 4.19, which

1 is further on in the plan, we will show that it has
2 increased significantly, and there was a reason behind
3 that.

4 If you remember, there is a fire history
5 on the Red Lake Crown Management Unit, Fire 14 in 1980
6 had in fact produced a number of areas that were
7 available for regeneration, and in fact the areas
8 requiring tending were in fact just coming up, and in
9 fact Fire 14 had wiped out a lot of the older
10 plantations, the five-year old plus plantations and a
11 large number of those in fact no longer existed because
12 that fire had taken -- had destroyed them and, in fact
13 that is the reason for the 366.

14 Q. Now, you are also going to use this
15 example to demonstrate how a change in strategy
16 occurred as a result of the information that was
17 obtained by looking back as to what happened in the
18 past?

19 A. That's correct. When you compare
20 Table 4.14 to Table 4.19 with respect to natural
21 regeneration --

22 Q. 4.4 you mean?

23 A. Sorry, 4.4 to Table 4.19 that 167
24 hectares that you see under natural in fact increases
25 considerably and in fact the forecast will show that in

1 fact the increase was two fifths, from 3.8 per cent to
2 15 per cent and in fact that is the result of a change
3 in strategy.

4 Q. Is that a conscious decision to
5 increase the percentage of natural?

6 A. Yes, it was.

7 Q. And that was based in part on the
8 information that was demonstrated in this Table 4.4,
9 the numbers which indicated that natural was 3.8 per
10 cent of the total renewal?

11 A. That's correct. It was recognized
12 that natural regeneration was a relatively small part
13 of this program and that there was a need to increase
14 that component of the regeneration program.

15 And just as an aside, the site types that
16 were being operated are in fact similar today as they
17 were in the past, so it wasn't a result of site type
18 changes and the relationship between that and natural
19 regeneration. And, of course, we will be discussing
20 this in Part 5 further.

21 Q. Now, can you give an example, before
22 we move on to Mr. Kennedy again, of a change in
23 practice because of past experience which was
24 identified and recorded in the forecast of forest
25 operations?

1 A. Yes. What I have discussed until now
2 is a change in strategy going from implementing new
3 strategies to increase the natural program. There are
4 also changes in practice, it doesn't necessarily mean a
5 change in strategy, simply a change in the practices
6 applied under that strategy.

7 And this is demonstrated in Table 4.7 and
8 here perhaps as well it demonstrates very well why the
9 numbers don't tell the whole story and I have alluded
10 to it previously under that 366 number for tending.
11 This is the report -- Table 4.7 on page 19 is report of
12 free to grow assessment success.

13 At first look you see that under the
14 subtotal for treated, for assessed, it's the first
15 column, the number of 1,032. That is the actual area
16 that was assessed that had been treated; i.e., the
17 plantation areas that had been assessed. You notice
18 under the total column immediately to the right 402 of
19 those hectares in fact were approved as free to grow.

20 When you go to the bottom of the page
21 under total you see 1,825 and under the total approved
22 441. Your initial and my initial reaction would be we
23 are assessing a fair amount of area and, depending on
24 how you count these numbers, 40 per cent or 20 per cent
25 of the total is -- 40 per cent of the treated or 20 per

1 cent of the total assessed is actually becoming free to
2 grow.

3 Your initial reaction is: Well, what is
4 happening, are we really doing a poor job out there, is
5 there a problem. And upon closer inspection you
6 suddenly realize that the numbers indicate there may be
7 a problem but in fact there is not.

8 What happens is that these areas simply
9 didn't reach free to grow status or hadn't reached free
10 to grow status when they were assessed and, in most
11 cases, it meant they weren't tall enough, they didn't
12 meet the minimum height requirement and they were
13 growing fine, they just couldn't be called free to
14 grow.

15 So those numbers indicate there may be a
16 problem but in fact, through local knowledge I guess,
17 the unit forester realized that in fact there isn't a
18 problem, he simply has to wait another year or two for
19 them to obtain that level of, I guess, height growth.

20 Q. Can you tell me: Well, why did you
21 choose five years as the time when in fact - I can't
22 recall whether you indicated it - at what age were
23 these trees when they were assessed for free to grow?

24 A. They were assessed at five years old,
25 in fact what in the past has been considered the age

1 where you would undertake a stocking assessment, and
2 what happened was we undertook free to grow surveys at
3 year five in place of stocking assessments.

4 The rationale on that, as the unit
5 forester rather -- I decided that rather than sending a
6 crew out to collect essentially the same information
7 for stocking purposes, we might as well collect free to
8 grow information. And when you look at the numbers, my
9 thoughts are that that is not bad, 40 per cent of the
10 treated area in fact became free to grow at five years.
11 So had we waited another year or two, perhaps a
12 considerably larger portion would have become free to
13 grow.

14 And if you look on page 124 we will
15 briefly -- this is where the change in practice is
16 documented. When you look at the second paragraph and
17 the rather long second sentence, it states that:

18 "In most instances, these areas were
19 approaching free to grow, however,
20 regeneration did not meet one of the
21 parameters such as height requirements
22 or not being dominant. It is expected
23 that these areas will become free to grow
24 during the 1986-1991 period."

25 MS. SWENARCHUK: Excuse me, what page is

1 this?

2 MR. FREIDIN: Page 124, Book 1.

3 MR. MULTAMAKI: Book 1.

4 MS. SWENARCHUK: Thank you.

5 MR. MULTAMAKI: And what we are talking
6 about here is the table on page 125, that is Table
7 4.22, that is the forecast of what we intend on
8 assessing for a free to grow status.

9 And in there you will notice that there
10 is a reassessment number, that means we are going to go
11 back and reassess some of these areas that we had
12 previously assessed for free to grow status and we
13 would expect that they will become free to grow in fact
14 simply because they will have grown taller in the two-
15 or three-year period between assessment and
16 reassessment.

17 MR. FREIDIN: Q. Now, Mr. Multamaki,
18 page 124 of the second paragraph that you referred to
19 indicates why the numbers were the way they were. You
20 indicated that there was a change in practice. What
21 was the change in practice that occurred as a result of
22 your experience?

23 MR. MULTAMAKI: A. The change in
24 practice is that we are going to start -- we are going
25 to assess those plantations for free to grow status at

1 an older age; we are not going to do it at five years,
2 we are going to do it at seven years instead or
3 somewhere thereabouts. Fairly obvious, I guess,
4 observation when you start looking at the numbers.

5 Q. Now, Mr. Kennedy, could I refer you
6 to page 29 of the Timber Management Planning Manual. I
7 think that is where we started or where you started
8 your evidence on this matter, and you had indicated
9 that that section, starting on page 29, the report of
10 past forest operations, was the subject of an amendment
11 and the date of the amendment is noted on the blue
12 pages as February the 15th, 1988.

13 Could you highlight the changes that were
14 in fact made at that time and indicate what the reasons
15 for those changes were?

16 MR. KENNEDY: A. Yes. The reason for
17 the revision on February the 15th was to include a new
18 section as a requirement in the Timber Management
19 Planning Manual. That new section is -- or excuse me,
20 new component to the section of reported past forest
21 operations.

22 That new component is shown on page 30
23 and that is the conclusions component. This idea of a
24 conclusions component has come about largely as a
25 result of our observations during the first year of

1 implementing the new planning process and I had
2 indicated in our opening remarks to the panel that one
3 of the benefits of implementing the process as we have
4 proposed it was to learn from the experience of
5 applying it, and during that first year we had picked
6 up on Mr. Hartley's -- Multamaki's -- Mr. Multamaki's
7 use of a recommendation section and we have included it
8 now into a formalized idea.

9 We always had an expectation that people
10 would use the report of past forest operations tables
11 and text to arrive at conclusions for use in subsequent
12 plans, but we had observed that he had done it and a
13 number of other plans had not done as good a job, so we
14 formalized that idea and it's now a requirement.

15 I think that it's a very good initiative.
16 It allows us to, I think, meet some of the concerns
17 that we share that -- I know the Chairman has indicated
18 in the scoping session an interest in the traceability
19 and understandable aspects of the timber management
20 plan, as well as: How can the public get a better
21 understanding of the information that is present --
22 sorry, the information relative to the activities that
23 are taking place on a unit.

24 As a result, we have a number of
25 requirements that make up that component. They are

1 shown at the bottom of page 30 and at the top of page
2 31 and it would be helpful just to go through them just
3 briefly in that in addition to the comparison to
4 planned/actual achievements and the rationale that is
5 required as we have mentioned earlier, there is also a
6 section that requires a -- or excuse me, a clause that
7 directs the planning team to record information
8 relative to the confirmation of the effectiveness of
9 management strategies or make recommendations for
10 revisions and a discussion of the type and number of
11 amendments that have occurred and their significance,
12 outstanding problems and issues and also, generally, a
13 discussion on the progress towards meeting the stated
14 objectives for the unit.

15 We have recognized that -- as I have
16 indicated, we recognized here the revision to the
17 Timber Management Planning Manual that it's a good idea
18 and, in order to ensure that we carry through with it,
19 we have also included it as part of our terms and
20 conditions.

21 If I could refer you now to Exhibit 700
22 and term and condition No. 8(b) -- or excuse me, term
23 and condition No. 8, Exhibit 700 addresses the subject
24 of reported past forest operations.

25 And, Mr. Chairman, here again the answer

1 is rather lengthy but, for the sake of the record, I
2 think I will -- I'll omit the part (a) which deals with
3 the summary of the tables that I have described
4 previously and I would like to read in the first part
5 of this. So term and condition No. 8 reads:

6 "MNR shall ensure that each timber
7 management plan contains a report on
8 operations carried out during the term of
9 the previous plan. That report of past
10 forest operations shall include..."

11 And I would like now to read from part

12 (b):

13 "(b) conclusions on the success of
14 meeting management objectives;

15 (c) recommendations on future management
16 strategies for the next 5-year term; and

17 (d) a summary of the monitoring results
18 for areas of concern."

19 This part (d) we will not be discussing
20 in this panel, but will be the subject matter of the
21 discussions that will occur relative to Panel 16, our
22 monitoring panel.

23 Q. Mr. Kennedy, going back to page 31.
24 One of the requirements in relation to this conclusion
25 section is a section dealing with outstanding problems

1 and issues. Could you just expand on that a little
2 bit?

3 A. Yes, this is a section that is
4 included in timber management plans now, it's also a
5 new initiative and we will be discussing it in
6 conjunction with our next segment of evidence that we
7 will be giving in relation to Document No. 2. That
8 will be dealing with the Part 5 of that document.

9 The problems and issues are simply a
10 recording of -- or, excuse me, it is a section that
11 we've included now in the plans that allows individuals
12 to record management problems or concerns that have
13 been raised, some of them may be a result of
14 information directly related to the timber resource
15 management or may be simply problems that are brought
16 forward to the planning team from members of the
17 public.

18 The outstanding is the key word here, is
19 that we're looking for problems that have not been
20 resolved and that the planning team feels will have an
21 impact -- or may have an impact on future operations
22 and they want to record their thoughts on the subject
23 and make them available to subsequent planning teams
24 and also bring them to the attention of individuals
25 through the review process and put them on the public

1 record for the general public to be aware of those
2 concerns that they have.

3 As a result, the problems and issues that
4 are discussed in two places, initially in the plan as
5 it's prepared and then at the conclusion of the
6 planning period, there is a report on outstanding
7 problems and issues that remain.

8 Again, we're talking of the cyclical
9 nature, those would be examined at the outset of the
10 planning process when a new plan is prepared and some
11 of them would be addressed in the development of the
12 plan, they may no longer be a problem or issue; and
13 those that remain, would be recorded in the new plan.

14 Q. Now, I believe you may have covered
15 this, but just to make sure, the fourth bullet on
16 Exhibit 827, which was your overhead, indicated that
17 the report of past forest operations could be looked at
18 as an element of the public review. And have you
19 basically -- have you covered that topic to the extent
20 that you wanted to?

21 A. No, I haven't. I'd like to make a
22 few additional points specifically about the report of
23 past forest operations serving as an element of public
24 review.

25 What I'd like to indicate is that the

1 report itself serves as a communications tool to
2 members of the public as to the results that have
3 occurred on that management unit during the previous
4 term. I think it's a very important element of our
5 program...

6 (microphone feedback)

7 MR. FREIDIN: Hartley, try yours.

8 MR. KENNEDY: Thank you.

9 I believe it's a very important aspect or
10 benefit that the report of past forest operations
11 brings. It also is a new initiative that we've
12 undertaken with this planning process and it allows the
13 public an easy place to see the accomplishments that
14 have occurred on that management unit during the past
15 five-year term.

16 As is indicated at the outset, it's
17 considered to be part of the analysis -- assembly and
18 analysis of background information and it's available
19 very early on in the exercise. We make it available at
20 the information centres which is at the outset of the
21 planning process and we also ensure that we have staff
22 available to explain the details of the reports if
23 that's of interest to people.

24 I think that MNR has recognized that
25 there is a general interest in the public as to the

1 accomplishments that are occurring at the management
2 unit level and that they're interested in how we are
3 formulating our strategies for dealing with issues in
4 the next term of the plan, and I believe this is one of
5 the key ways in which we are able to convey that
6 information for each and every management unit.

7 It helps us to be able to explain the
8 changes that we make to strategies and actions that we
9 would take relative to things such as Mr. Multamaki has
10 indicated, as well as to confirm some of the management
11 direction that we have taken.

12 So in many ways it serves as a check and
13 balance, if you will, to the objectives and strategies
14 that will be used on the management unit for the next
15 term and that, incidentally, is the next topic of this
16 particular Document 2.

17 MR. FREIDIN: Well, if we could just move
18 right on to that area. We can start that now or we can
19 take another break, it's up to you, Mr. Chairman. I am
20 willing to proceed.

21 THE CHAIRMAN: Why don't we take a short
22 break and then we will come back and go to the end.

23 MR. FREIDIN: All right. And I
24 understand that we intend to sit until one o'clock?

25 THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

1 MR. FREIDIN: Okay.

2 THE CHAIRMAN: How are you doing in terms
3 of your examination?

4 MR. FREIDIN: Well, we are going to
5 start -- well, I don't think we are going to finish
6 next week but, as I indicated, my desire is to finish
7 so that I can accommodate Mr. Cosman's concern.

8 I think we might finish Document 2 on the
9 first day back which really gives us one day to do the
10 rest of the panel. I think I'm going to be hard
11 pressed to do that, but I will take a look at it and
12 see what we can do.

13 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, we are going to be
14 sitting a full day on the Thursday.

15 MR. FREIDIN: I realize that. And I
16 think what I will do is I think -- I know it is going
17 to be a long day, but if the witnesses are going to be
18 able to sit longer -- I will have to make that
19 assessment and if I think that that's necessary and
20 they can keep it up and be helpful, then I will
21 probably be asking you to sit later than you had
22 intended.

23 THE CHAIRMAN: What is the contingency
24 plan, Mr. Cosman, should it not happen that we complete
25 your examination?

1 MR. COSMAN: At the moment, Mr. Chairman,
2 there isn't one, but there will be. I will consult
3 with my friend.

4 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay.

5 MR. COSMAN: Mr. Chairman, before you
6 rise, I wonder if you've had an opportunity to speak
7 with your counsel, speaking about contingencies, as to
8 the Dean's availability in December.

9 THE CHAIRMAN: No, unfortunately the
10 Board hasn't, but the Board will certainly make further
11 inquiries. In fact, I will put through a call at this
12 break and see if we can't get some information. We had
13 called yesterday but we haven't had a return call yet.

14 MS. SEABORN: Mr. Chairman, could the
15 full copy of the Red Lake Plan that's sitting to Mrs.
16 Koven's right remain in the reading room next week for
17 parties to use during the hearing?

18 I have spoken with Mr. Freidin and he
19 advises that he will have copies of any excerpts from
20 those binders available if he needs to refer to them.

21 THE CHAIRMAN: Very well. We will leave
22 it in the reading room for next week. We will break
23 for 20 minutes.

24 MR. FREIDIN: Thank you.

25 ---Recess taken at 11:25 a.m.

1 ---On resuming at 11:50 a.m.

2 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Be seated,
3 please.

4 Mr. Cosman, the Board contacted Mr.
5 Turkstra over the break and he will be attempting to
6 contact Dean Baskerville immediately and indicated he
7 should have an answer from him, if he can reach him, by
8 tomorrow. And, therefore, if you would contact the
9 Board's offices tomorrow in Toronto I will leave word
10 with the Board secretary or my secretary to convey
11 whatever information was obtained.

12 I put it to Mr. Turkstra that we were
13 looking at Dean Baskerville to either attend, if the
14 proponent was finished, as of around the 1st of
15 December for the first 15 sitting days in December or,
16 if that were impossible, we may have to look at
17 bringing him in for the commencement in the new year,
18 either of those two sort of dates.

19 And, as you are aware, to some extent it
20 really depends on the availability of Dean Baskerville,
21 his teaching commitments and a whole host of other
22 things, but we will attempt to plug him in at the
23 appropriate place.

24 MR. COSMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

25 MR. FREIDIN: Mr. Chairman, perhaps we

1 could mark as the next exhibit a hard copy of an
2 overhead entitled: Objectives, Targets, Strategies and
3 Problems and Issues.

4 THE CHAIRMAN: Exhibit 830.

5 MR. FREIDIN: (handed)

6 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

7 ---EXHIBIT NO. 830: Hard copy overhead entitled:
8 Objectives, Targets, Strategies,
Problems and Issues.

9 MR. FREIDIN: Q. Mr. Kennedy, I
10 understand, as you have done with the other portions of
11 Document No. 2, you would like to use the overhead to
12 basically summarize the main elements that you will be
13 discussing?

14 MR. KENNEDY: A. Yes, I would. We have
15 indicated in several of our comments to date in the
16 evidence of this panel that objectives, targets,
17 strategies, problems and issues are all elements that
18 provide management direction for the management unit.

19 They are prepared during the development
20 of the timber management plan, they are specific to the
21 management unit itself. The objectives are consistent
22 or complimentary with other MNR programs, that
23 objectives can be viewed as a statement of intent and
24 that targets are an indication of the amount or quality
25 of the actions that are planned for the next five

1 years. And that the best way of explaining the
2 strategy is to indicate that it translates ideas or
3 intentions into planned actions and the problems and
4 issues are identified and concern the development of
5 strategies.

6 Those are the subject matters that we
7 will be talking about in relation to Part 5 of Document
8 2.

9 Q. Can you quickly define for the Board
10 the terms objectives, targets and strategies and
11 perhaps provide an example of each?

12 A. Yes. I think that there has been a
13 considerable amount of discussion of these terms in the
14 hearing to date, and the slant that I'd like to put on
15 them is that the objective can be defined as a
16 statement of intent. An example of that would be -- in
17 the context of timber management planning, would be
18 simply to supply wood to a saw mill, would be an
19 example of an objective.

20 A target is viewed as a quantified
21 expression of that statement of intent and an
22 attachment to that is a stated time frame. I think
23 that's an important element of the understanding of
24 what a target is, it's an amount to be achieved within
25 a given time frame. As an example of that, a target

1 may be to provide 40- to 50,000 cubic metres of
2 material to that saw mill.

3 Q. And that would have a time frame
4 attached to it if it was going to be a target?

5 A. Yes, in that case it would be a per
6 year and may be extended to per year for the
7 five-year -- for each of the five-year term -- excuse
8 me, each of the five years that make up the term.

9 THE CHAIRMAN: Does a target always have
10 to be quantitative in terms of numbers, or can you have
11 also a target to supply more wood for industry within
12 the next one year, for example, or would that be an
13 objective?

14 MR. KENNEDY: I think that would be more
15 of an objective statement to supply more wood in that
16 you have not provided a -- if you are able to quantify
17 that amount, then you do have a target to try and
18 achieve. But targets can have -- or sorry, objectives
19 can have qualitative targets associated with them, and
20 we will be discussing that.

21 A strategy then, as we're indicating, is
22 a description of the actions that are planned to
23 achieve that target level and, hence, achieve the
24 objective. In the examples that I was using with the
25 case of this supplying wood to a saw mill, we have

1 heard evidence of Mr. Multamaki using operational
2 cruising to identify saw log volumes and that could be
3 its form of a strategy -- sorry, when expressed in
4 terms of a strategy it could be to conduct operational
5 cruising to obtain saw log information to enable you to
6 meet that target of supplying "x" amount within a
7 specified period.

8 There would be a number of other
9 strategies associated with meeting that particular
10 objective. That would be an example of one of them.

11 MR. FREIDIN: Q. The material that's
12 been filed indicates that some objectives are
13 quantified and others are stated in qualitative terms.

14 Are there any specific requirements in
15 the Timber Management Planning Manual regarding this
16 subject matter of objectives and whether they're
17 quantified or whether they're qualitative?

18 MR. KENNEDY: A. Yes. If I could direct
19 peoples' attention to Exhibit 7, the Timber Management
20 Planning Manual and page 59 in the section that's
21 titled 4.8.1, Management Objectives and Targets, which
22 is towards the bottom portion of that page, there is an
23 indication that there are four objectives that are
24 discussed at the management unit level in the timber
25 management plan. Those four are: harvest, renewal,

1 environmental quality, other uses/users which is a
2 reflection of integrated resource management.

3 Of those four, the first two are
4 expressed in quantitative terms, the harvest and
5 renewal objectives and when that is done, attaching a
6 quantity to them, being that it's within the timber
7 management plan and it's for the five-year term, you
8 have the development of a target level.

9 Q. I believe the direction to do that is
10 found in the last paragraph on page 59?

11 A. Yes, it is and, as such, that target
12 level becomes recorded in the plan. And if I can just
13 draw a comparison back to the section that we've just
14 completed, the report of past forest operations, when
15 we were speaking of the planned level this would be the
16 target level from the previous plan.

17 There is some difficulty in attaching
18 quantitative targets to the other two objectives, the
19 environmental quality and other users/users -- uses and
20 users objectives, and commonly these objectives are
21 associated -- have associated qualitative statements of
22 targets and that difficulty is really in determining
23 what kind of factors that you would use to quantify
24 those objectives.

25 So in the case of environmental quality

1 and the relation to timber management planning, there
2 is some difficulty in determining what factors could be
3 use in a quantified form.

4 I believe Mr. Clark has given evidence in
5 this regard in earlier panels as to that difficulty,
6 and the position that MNR has chosen to follow is to
7 ensure that the plans do include qualitative statements
8 in association with each of those two objectives.

9 Q. And are qualitative objectives
10 meaningful or useful?

11 A. Yes, we do believe they are. The
12 position we are taking is that we are asking for them
13 to be included in a plan and we think they do serve a
14 purpose.

15 First of all, they do serve to heighten
16 the awareness of our own staff and ensure that people
17 are practising integrated resource management in the
18 manner that we've have illustrated to the Board or
19 advised the Board that we are practising. I think it
20 serves that purpose.

21 It is an indirect way of communicating
22 both to our people and to other members of the public
23 our commitment to the IRM approach to doing management,
24 and I believe it also serves a useful purpose to
25 members of the public that are reviewing a timber

1 management plan or looking to see, in a general way,
2 how we're handling their subjects of interest.

3 By looking at those statements people are
4 able to uncover the manner in which the operations will
5 be carried out relative to their subjects of interest.

6 Q. The first bullet on Exhibit 830 was
7 that the objectives, targets and strategies, I guess
8 and the problems and issues are specific to the
9 management unit. Perhaps Mr. Multamaki has covered
10 that. Is there anything you would like to perhaps add
11 by way of explanation as to why that's the case?

12 A. Yes. I think Mr. Multamaki has
13 covered some aspects of it. I would like to speak in
14 more of general terms and what I'd like to indicate is
15 that the objectives, targets and in fact the strategies
16 that are employed really are affected by the conditions
17 that exist on the management unit, and by conditions I
18 mean a host of things including both physical, social
19 and economic aspects of it.

20 And what I would like to do is to draw
21 the Board's attention to Exhibit 4 and pages 119 to 120
22 of the Class EA, Exhibit 4.

23 When we were preparing the June
24 amendments to the Class EA this was a section that was
25 added and the -- starting at line 27 on page 119 of

1 Exhibit 4 there is a discussion of the establishment of
2 objectives for each individual management unit. There
3 are a number of points that are made starting at line
4 33 on page 11 and following through to page 120, line
5 15.

6 Generally those -- I don't intend to go
7 through each and every one of these particular points,
8 the first two, though, I think are important in terms
9 of gaining an understanding of the kind of information
10 that's consulted when you are developing these
11 objectives, and the first point being the attributes of
12 the land base in existing forest which influence the
13 ease and cost of management effort; i.e., soil types,
14 topography, species and age of trees, et cetera.

15 Suffice to say that the balance of the
16 points that we've made all deal with the local
17 knowledge and experience that have been gained on the
18 unit and the intention is that the objective is to
19 reflect the local conditions.

20 I should also indicate that I think that
21 it's -- that people are most likely able to see now the
22 connection with some of the information that we've
23 presented to date that serves as background information
24 that allows the planning team to formulate these
25 objectives for the unit.

1 Just in this first attribute alone we've
2 talked about the types and ages of trees available.
3 That's the information that we've talked about as
4 summarizing in the -- from the forest resources
5 inventory and, similarly, the other information
6 presented to you in respect to other non-timber values
7 would be -- also influence some of the particular
8 strategies that are developed in association with the
9 objectives.

10 Q. Over what time frame or time horizon
11 are strategies usually stated?

12 A. The strategies are intended to be
13 stated for the five-year term, as well as the
14 objectives are, but the expectation is the objectives
15 would seldom change from plan to plan; the strategies,
16 however, are expected to change from plan to plan.

17 The reason for those changes would be to
18 address the conditions that have changed during the
19 five-year term. The conditions that have changed that
20 would lead you to a change or modification to a
21 strategy, some of those would be included in the report
22 of past forest operations. We would be analysing the
23 report of past forest operations and drawing the
24 conclusion sections that we'd mentioned and that
25 information would be viewed as formulating any new

1 changes, new additions to the strategies and perhaps
2 deletions or changes to strategies that were employed
3 on the previous term.

4 Some of those changes may be directly
5 related to changes in the land base or may result from
6 changes in demand that have occurred for that
7 particular management unit, or they may result just
8 from an analysis of the past ability to reach previous
9 targets and the influence of how -- those other targets
10 have on the targets that are outlined for the next
11 term.

12 Q. Mr. Kennedy, what influences the
13 level at which the harvest and renewal -- I'm sorry.

14 THE CHAIRMAN: Excuse me one minute, Mr.
15 Freidin. I beg your pardon. Continue, Mr. Freidin.

16 MR. FREIDIN: Q. Yes. Mr. Kennedy, what
17 influences the level at which the harvest and renewal
18 objectives are quantified?

19 MR. KENNEDY: A. I was indicating that
20 it does depend on the conditions that are encountered
21 in the unit and, in this case, the level that the
22 target is set at is determined through the development
23 of the plan and I think this requires some level of
24 explanation in that in our linear description of the
25 way the planning process works, and indeed in the

1 structure of the timber management plan itself, the
2 target is included with the objective statements.

3 It may appear to some that that target is
4 set at the beginning of the planning process; this is
5 not the case, the targets for the harvest and renewal
6 are developed at later stages in the planning process
7 and brought forward and recorded with the objective
8 statements.

9 To be more specific, what I would like to
10 do is to draw the Board's attention simply to Table
11 4.16 which -- in Exhibit 7, the Timber Management
12 Planning Manual, can be found on page 83.

13 Table 4.16 is entitled: Forecast
14 Disposition of Maximum Allowable Depletion Area. And,
15 Mr. Chairman, I don't intend to go into any of the
16 details associated with this table because we will be
17 doing that in conjunction with a later section that
18 deals with Document 2 which will be outlining how the
19 maximum allowable depletion calculations are performed
20 and how the results of those calculations are recorded
21 in the plan.

22 But what I would like to indicate is that
23 through the development of the plan, the areas that --
24 excuse me, the calculation is made, areas are selected
25 for harvest, allowances are made for other uses and

1 values that occur within that area and you are able to
2 arrive at a determination of both area and volume that
3 will be harvested during the five-year term.

4 Because that's a forecast, we use -- the
5 number there is the result of that process as the
6 targeted number and we, if you will, move it forward in
7 the plan and record it as the target associated with
8 the harvest objective.

9 THE CHAIRMAN: Sorry, I confess I didn't
10 understand that. Would you just run through that
11 briefly again?

12 MR. KENNEDY: Yes. The point that I am
13 trying to make is that the target is a number that is
14 developed during later stages of the plan but is
15 recorded with the objective and the -- I'm referring to
16 Table 4.16 and trying to give an overview of the kind
17 of information that's presented in this table, as well
18 as the calculations that are performed to arrive at
19 that target level.

20 By way of explanation then, when we are
21 outlining the amount of area that is available for a
22 harvest during the five-year term, we calculate a
23 volume that is associated with that area. Through the
24 area of concern planning process we identify values
25 that are within that area and we develop certain

1 prescriptions to account for those values and we
2 determine areas and volumes that are associated with
3 the prescriptions surrounding those areas of concern.

4 Perhaps the simplest way of explaining
5 the development of the target then is that we subtract
6 the area and the volume associated with the area of
7 concern from the total area that was available and
8 develop a target in that fashion. So, in summary, we
9 end up with a forecasted amount that will be able to be
10 produced from that management unit for the five-year
11 term.

12 THE CHAIRMAN: After subtracting the area
13 of concern area and volume?

14 MR. KENNEDY: That's correct.

15 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

16 MR. KENNEDY: Now, Mr. Chairman, I should
17 caution that that is a very simplistic overview of the
18 elements of the calculation. I do believe we'll
19 present some further explanation of that when we deal
20 with the MAD level.

21 The intention -- or my intentions of
22 referring you to Table 4.16 now is just an indication
23 of where the origin of that target is. When we get to
24 that discussion of the maximum allowable depletion, I
25 will refer back to the establishment of that target.

1 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Kennedy.

2 MR. FREIDIN: Q. And you refer to Table
3 4.16 and it indicates that in the large box on the
4 table that the information recorded in the left-hand
5 column, 1 to 5 -- or actually 1 through 7 is calculated
6 area by forest unit. Could that more correctly be area
7 by working group or forest unit?

8 MR. KENNEDY: A. Mr. Freidin, are you
9 referring to the heading that's in the middle portion
10 of the Table 4.16?

11 Q. Yes.

12 A. In this case the table is correct, we
13 are referring here to area by forest unit. This is
14 another one of the details that we'll be discussing in
15 the development of the inputs into the maximum
16 allowable depletion calculations, but it's simply
17 recording that -- it's recording the decisions that are
18 made by the forest manager are relative to the types of
19 working groups that are on the management unit, and
20 there may be some reorganization of those working
21 groups which, using the FRI data, for management
22 purposes and for calculation of the MAD.

23 I think we'll provide some further
24 information relative to that and an illustration of
25 that as we deal with the maximum allowable depletion

1 calculations at a later part of this evidence.

2 Q. I know you will accuse me of getting
3 into the weeds on that question, Mr. Kennedy, I wasn't
4 attempting to get into any level of detail. Forest
5 units and working groups can, in many cases, and are in
6 many cases synonymous?

7 A. It is possible that they are
8 synonymous, yes.

9 Q. Okay, thank you. Have we dealt with
10 the renewal target?

11 A. No, we haven't, and I will do it. I
12 will be much briefer with it.

13 The renewal target is determined in a
14 manner similar to the harvest and by that I mean that
15 the number is developed in the course of the plan
16 itself, developed in the plan. And if I could draw
17 your attention to Table 4.19 which is on page 95 of
18 Exhibit 7, Table 4.19 is titled: Forecast of Renewal
19 and Maintenance Operations.

20 Again, I will not go into any detail here
21 and I will be much briefer than I was with the Table
22 4.16.

23 Q. And that is an amended page as well?

24 A. Yes. This is an amended page and the
25 date on this page is February the 15th, 1988. If you

1 are looking for the date on your copy, you will find it
2 on the back of page 96.

3 And the point that I would like to make
4 here is that it is this table that is used at later
5 stages in the planning process to develop the renewal
6 target and once that target is determined on this page
7 the number then is moved forward, if you will, in the
8 plan and recorded against the renewal objective.

9 And in summary then, both the harvest and
10 renewal objectives have associated targets which
11 indicate a level of treatments that are expected to
12 occur during the next five-year term of the targets.

13 Q. Mr. Kennedy, in Panel No. 3 Dr.
14 Osborn stated that there were two general management
15 objectives related to wood supply. Do you recall what
16 he described those two general management objectives to
17 be?

18 THE CHAIRMAN: In 20 words or less.

19 MR. KENNEDY: Yes. I would like to be
20 able to quote Mr. Osborn, I don't think I can, but if I
21 was to paraphrase in 20 words or less is: wood today/
22 wood tomorrow was the information that Mr. Osborn --
23 Dr. Osborn was drawing to our attention.

24 MR. FREIDIN: Q. And staying with that,
25 are the quantifiable objectives that you have referred

1 to been directed to either of those two aspects of
2 timber management, wood today and wood tomorrow?

3 MR. KENNEDY: A. Yes. The information
4 is directed -- or sorry, the objectives that we talked
5 about in the establishment of targets does include an
6 element of discussion of wood today/wood tomorrow. The
7 today part is in the timber management planning
8 exercise, is viewed as the wood that's available during
9 the next five-year term, that target establishment.

10 There are a variety of tables within the
11 timber management plan which I think I will not bother
12 taking you to at this time and we will deal with those
13 when we discuss the maximum allowable depletion.

14 The wood tomorrow aspect that Dr. Osborn
15 referred to as one of the general management objectives
16 is dealt with in a variety of ways, all associated with
17 the calculation of maximum allowable depletion.

18 There is a view of the wood tomorrow
19 situation on what I would call a medium time horizon,
20 20 years, and there is a table within the Timber
21 Management Plan which is required to be completed that
22 outlines that information, as well as the
23 calculation -- the maximum allowable depletion
24 calculation itself is a calculation that is performed
25 for the entire rotation of that particular species, and

1 that information then provides a look to the future of
2 the long-term supply of timber.

3 And as we have indicated in our
4 simplistic look at the timber management plan, we are
5 then looking at the current situation as well as a look
6 to the future in relation to that topic of wood
7 today/wood tomorrow and it is reflected in the
8 objective statements.

9 Q. May I refer you, Mr. Kennedy, to page
10 60 of the Timber Management Planning Manual. Page 60
11 appears in the Section 4.8 which deals with timber
12 management objectives and targets, et cetera,
13 strategies. It states:

14 "The targets associated..."

15 Starting at the top of page 60 the
16 paragraph indicates:

17 "The targets associated with the harvest
18 renewal objectives can be refined to
19 provide specific detail. There must be a
20 clear link between objectives and targets
21 and the planned operations for access,
22 harvest forest renewal and maintenance."

23 I understand that is --

24 THE CHAIRMAN: Was that page 60?

25 MR. FREIDIN: Yes. It's an amendment

1 dated February the 15th, 1988. I am sorry, perhaps I
2 should have advised. It's the blue page.

3 THE CHAIRMAN: Sorry.

4 MR. FREIDIN: Now, I guess -- when we
5 refer to amendments to the manual, we will all be
6 referring to the blue pages.

7 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay.

8 MR. FREIDIN: Q. So I won't read that
9 into the record again, but basically it indicates that
10 there must be a clear link between objectives and
11 targets and the planned operations for access, harvest,
12 forest renewal and maintenance.

13 That is one of the sections which was new
14 in comparison to the -- well, which was introduced on
15 February the 15th, 1988. Could you explain to me why
16 that was introduced?

17 MR. KENNEDY: A. Yes. I believe that
18 particular paragraph is an addition. It is there to
19 highlight to the plan authors our desire to have some
20 more explanatory text in the plan that does provide the
21 linkages back and forth between the various sections of
22 the plan and the various tables.

23 There always has been links there. I
24 think it's quite obvious that the areas that are being
25 planned for harvest and the areas that are being

1 planned for renewal, there is a definite link there.
2 What we have been missing in some of the previous plans
3 prepared under the old system was text that provided
4 information that had a better description of what those
5 linkages are and, in many ways, a description of the
6 rationale for some of the actions that were being
7 planned.

8 As a result of that concern, we have
9 given direction that the plan should contain some
10 discussion of each of the tables and, where possible,
11 point out the linkages between the various elements of
12 the plan.

13 Again, this is one of the items that we
14 notice that Mr. Multamaki had done a very good job in
15 his plan and one of the reasons that contributed to the
16 selection of his plan as the example.

17 Q. Mr. Multamaki, can you comment on the
18 differences and the similarities between your plan and
19 the new planning process regarding objectives and
20 targets?

21 MR. MULTAMAKI: A. Yes. The Red Lake
22 plan does not contain a formal target section or a
23 formal issues and problems section; however, these
24 elements particularly, for example, the element of
25 targets is dealt with under the objectives section and

1 in fact they are contained there.

2 The issues and problems were not
3 formalized, they weren't a requirement at the time;
4 however, these issues by and large were identified in
5 the past plan analysis and the subsequent
6 recommendations that occurred in the report of past
7 forest operations.

8 Incidentally, the targets were prepared
9 for the Red Lake Crown Management Unit, as I said, but
10 at the time they as well were not a formal plan
11 requirement.

12 Q. Now, Mr. Kennedy stated a few moments
13 ago that objectives usually remain the same in the
14 plans from term to term. And how does that situation
15 compare to your experience on the Red Lake Crown?

16 A. Very similar. The objectives stated
17 in Section 4.8 were objectives that existed on the unit
18 from about the mid-60s or really the start of active
19 management on the Red Lake Crown Management Unit.

20 Until this planning process they hadn't
21 been completely documented, they were more an
22 understanding at the district level and a lot of them
23 were contained in the unit forester's head at the time.
24 You know, we were going to supply wood, we were going
25 to regenerate and so on, but there was no formal

1 documentation in the past on that.

2 The strategies given in Section 9 are a
3 combination of pre-existing strategies that were
4 documented perhaps to a minimum level on the unit and
5 updated strategies that were new to the unit. This
6 planning process formally documented those strategies
7 in the new plan.

8 These strategies as well were -- the ones
9 that existed on the unit were either confirmed or
10 revised and documented through the past plan analysis,
11 the Fire 7 report and the report of past forest
12 operations.

13 Q. Now, Mr. Multamaki, to conclude your
14 evidence on this particular topic, could you in a
15 summary way trace the development of an objective and a
16 strategy that was developed on the Red Lake Crown, and
17 I think what I am particularly interested in is for you
18 to demonstrate whether in fact that process -- those
19 linkages are apparent or traceable?

20 A. Certainly. I guess the best example
21 to use is the requirement for saw logs. We have
22 brought that up on a number of occasions here and if
23 you turn to page 32 of Book 1 in Exhibit 814.

24 Q. Okay. We are at page 32 then of Book
25 1.

1 A. 32 of Book 1. Page 32, Book 1.

2 Q. Okay.

3 A. You will notice that the product
4 objective 4.8.5 states that:

5 "To ensure that the local saw milling
6 industry has a sustained supply of saw
7 log material, particularly black spruce
8 that is suitable for mine timbers."

9 The target associated with that was
10 determined as being 40- to 50,000 cubic metres of saw
11 log material annually, of which 20,000 cubic metres
12 will be utilized by the local mines.

13 That is the objective and associated
14 target that Mr. Kennedy has talked about. And the term
15 in this case is annually for the five-year period.
16 This issue was identified previously in recommendations
17 4, 5 and 6 on page 8 of the same text -- same book.

18 Q. And those particular paragraphs are in
19 the recommendations section from past operations?

20 A. That's correct. And in fact
21 basically those four recommendations deal with the saw
22 log situation on the Red Lake Crown Management Unit.

23 Q. We have already reviewed I guess
24 paragraphs 5 and 6--

25 A. That's correct.

1 Q. --in your earlier evidence?

2 A. That's right. Therefore, there is a
3 linkage from the objectives and targets back to the
4 recommendations in report of past forest operations.

5 The next obvious step is: Well, you've
6 identified the problem, you have identified the issue,
7 you know what the target is, what are you going to do
8 about it. That really is the strategy or the strategy
9 section and that's dealt with on page 40 and 42 of Book
10 1, Exhibit 814.

11 If you notice on page 40 there's a
12 Section 4.9.5 aquatic supply strategy. Incidentally
13 for ease and understanding, the way these sections were
14 set up is that the objectives and targets were 4.8.5
15 for product, the strategies were 4.9.5, so it was very
16 easy to move from the objectives and targets to the
17 strategy and backwards.

18 In this section on product/supply
19 strategy we basically developed a strategy to address
20 the saw log situation on Red Lake Crown and in there we
21 comment that this is an agreement with recommendation
22 No. 5 of the past plan analysis.

23 Briefly going through the seven
24 components of this strategy we had a right of first
25 refusal which directed saw log material to the local

1 mines for use; the second component was direction of
2 saw log quality stands through the licensing and
3 allocation program. We also -- component No. 3
4 basically encouraged the saw mill owners to finer
5 develop new markets, better technology. The rationale
6 behind this is that with new markets and better
7 technology they could utilize smaller diameter
8 material, therefore, increase the amount of material
9 that would be available to them for saw logs.

10 In other words, rather than sawing 2x8s,
11 we said -- we are encouraging them to also saw 2x4s
12 which meant they had a wider availability of saw mill
13 material.

14 Component No. 4 again was perhaps an
15 educational component in that we were encouraging all
16 of the operators on the Red Lake Crown Management Unit
17 to sort saw logs and supply it to the local saw milling
18 industry.

19 Component No. 5 basically stated that
20 hardwood stands which contained conifer saw log
21 material would be made available to the saw milling
22 industry, and this again was more of a technical timber
23 management exercise.

24 No. 6 deals with the issue of high value
25 saw log quality material in areas of concern for other

1 uses and this relates back to this operational cruising
2 situation that we talked about earlier, that there were
3 areas of concern identified that contained quality saw
4 log material and the information and so on was required
5 to address that situation and we looked at making saw
6 logs available from those areas.

7 And a final component No. 7 on page 42
8 shows that in good years we would look at tendered
9 sales and there was a mechanism for directing tendered
10 sales, particularly high quality saw log material in
11 those tendered sales, to the saw milling industry in
12 Red Lake.

13 Q. Okay. Thank you, Mr. Multamaki. Mr.
14 Kennedy, I understand that there is a draft term and
15 condition related to the subject matter of objectives
16 and strategies.

17 MR. KENNEDY: A. Yes, there is. If I
18 could draw your attention to Exhibit 700, the draft
19 terms and conditions and to No. 9 which is under the
20 heading: Objectives and Strategies.

21 No. 9 reads as follows:

22 "MNR shall ensure that each timber
23 management plan shall contain clear
24 statements of timber management
25 objectives and the discussion of problems

1 and issues which are considered in the
2 plan. Strategies which address the
3 objectives, problems and issues will be
4 described in the plan."

5 Q. Thank you.

6 MR. FREIDIN: If we could then move on to
7 Part No. 6 of Document No. 2. If I could have marked
8 as the next exhibit a hard copy of an overhead
9 entitled: Silvicultural Ground Rules.

10 (handed)

11 THE CHAIRMAN: Exhibit 831.

12 ---EXHIBIT NO. 831: Hard copy of overhead entitled:
13 Silvicultural Ground Rules.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Chairman, did you say
15 Exhibit 831? I think this is -- no, that is part of
16 the plan.

17 MR. FREIDIN: Q. Mr. Kennedy, I would
18 ask you to employ the overhead in your usual fashion.

19 MR. KENNEDY: A. Again, this overhead is
20 prepared as a brief summary of the information we will
21 be discussing in this section.

22 So Exhibit 831 is titled: Silvicultural
23 Ground Rules and I must advise that there is an error
24 on this. In my haste I was unable to, or I did not
25 proofread carefully enough.

1 We have an error in the first line,
2 'silvicultural guidelines' should read 'silvicultural
3 guides'. So I would ask you all to strike the 'line'
4 from your copy.

5 So the subject matters we will be dealing
6 with in this particular section is the relationship of
7 silvicultural guides to the ground rules and a
8 discussion of the personal knowledge, local experience
9 and the local information that is used in development
10 of the silvicultural ground rules.

11 Q. Mr. Kennedy, I would expect that some
12 people will learn that, with some glee, that we are not
13 going to hear a lot of theory regarding silvicultural
14 ground rules in your evidence today?

15 A. That's right. In picking up on the
16 Chairman's comments at the scoping session of --
17 indicating that there was not a lot of need to go into
18 further evidence on the silvicultural ground rules, we
19 would like to highlight a number of points in relation
20 to them, but I think we will stay away from the
21 discussion of the science and the discussion of the
22 theory that has gone into their development as it has
23 been dealt with in considerable detail.

24 I would just like to recap where that
25 detail can be found for those who may not be aware of

1 where to look. I think in Panel 10 the collective
2 evidence of the panel, particularly Mr. Oldford and Mr.
3 Hynard, dealt with the aspects of the harvest program
4 that is reflected in the silvicultural ground rules.

5 In Panel 11 there was a considerable
6 discussion of both the artificial and natural renewal
7 methods, and there was a discussion of items that
8 contributed to the development of the ground rules,
9 particularly the choice of regeneration method.

10 Our discussion of optional methods on
11 some sites and a discussion of a particular
12 silvicultural ground rule I believe did occur in Panel
13 11 in cross-examination, I believe there was a
14 discussion of the ground rules from the Red Lake plan.

15 Also there has been similar evidence
16 given in Panels 12 and 13 related to the maintenance,
17 the tending and protection aspect of the program that
18 we have and that information is used to summarize -- is
19 used in a summarized form in the development of the
20 silvicultural ground rules.

21 Q. Now, I understand that you would like
22 to briefly speak to the points on the overhead, Exhibit
23 831, and you may have a few other matters before we ask
24 Mr. Multamaki to review one of the silvicultural ground
25 rules in his plan.

1 A. Yes, I would. I would also like to
2 indicate that if individuals are interested in where
3 the silvicultural ground rules are included in the
4 timber management plan, I refer them to Exhibit 7, the
5 manual and to page 65 where Table 4.11 can be found and
6 Table 4.11 is titled: Silvicultural ground rules for
7 Normal Operations.

8 Q. Mr. Kennedy, perhaps we could just
9 have the Board turn to that and you could just indicate
10 the headings across the table, and I think they
11 probably reflect the evidence you just gave as to
12 generally what you find in silvicultural ground rules.

13 A. Very well. So in relation to Table
14 4.11 there is a -- on the left-hand side of the table
15 information is given on the FRI working group, a site
16 description is provided, the proposed working group or
17 forest unit is stated.

18 The next two comments -- sorry, the next
19 two columns deal with the harvest -- method of harvest,
20 the silvicultural system being employed, that
21 information that is used to fill this table is the
22 subject matter of Panel 10.

23 The renewal treatment description is the
24 next column which is broken into site preparation,
25 regeneration and the column to the right of that

1 discusses stocking standards and some details of that
2 which are a relation to the renewal treatments. The
3 information in those two columns was dealt with
4 primarily in Panel 11.

5 And the last column on Table 4.11 is
6 titled: Maintenance Treatment Description and broken
7 into tending and protection and is the information
8 presented by Panels 12 and 13 that is consulted when
9 the preparation of these ground rules were being done
10 for each individual management unit.

11 Q. Thank you. All right. I think you
12 were about to make a couple of brief points about the
13 silvicultural ground rules themselves?

14 A. That's right. I think there is a
15 number of points that I should make relative to these
16 ground rules in a general fashion and summary fashion
17 and it is that the silvicultural guides are consulted
18 during their development and that the guides are
19 consulted to provide the -- select the best science
20 available behind the operations that are being
21 proposed - those operations, as I indicated, were
22 discussed by earlier panels - but, in addition to that,
23 the personal knowledge and local experience of both
24 the -- primarily the forester here, but also the other
25 staff that are involved in the district, it's common to

1 have the ground rules reviewed and supplemented by
2 information brought forward by other members of the
3 planning team, but the personal knowledge and
4 experience of the unit forester, the company forester
5 preparing the ground rules in consultation with the
6 staff that they work with has a lot to do with
7 interpreting the information out of the silvicultural
8 guides relative to the local situation and preparing
9 the ground rules.

10 In our training sessions I have often
11 referred to the ground rules as a mini-silvicultural
12 guide when discussing them with our staff, in that once
13 you have taken the information that is available in the
14 silvicultural guide itself and tailored it to fit the
15 conditions at the management unit it forms a
16 mini-silvicultural guide for that area.

17 In an overview sense, the silvicultural
18 ground rules then provide a description of the range of
19 the acceptable silvicultural activities that can be
20 employed on that management unit for each one of the
21 site descriptions.

22 In a sense then for each site description
23 the ground rules present a silvicultural package
24 dealing with everything from the method of harvest
25 through to the types of renewal treatments that will

1 occur and a follow-up with the kind of tending and
2 protection activities that are likely to be needed for
3 that particular site type.

4 Q. Is there any significance to each
5 silvicultural ground rule being a silvicultural package
6 as you've described it?

7 A. Well, yes there is. There is a
8 significance in the fact that one of the very -- excuse
9 me, in the second column in, the site description, is a
10 key to the understanding of this table, is that for
11 given type of conditions that are encountered on the
12 management unit that you are stating here the kind of
13 activities that are to take place. There are a
14 broad -- you can view them as broad alternative methods
15 to be employed on that particular site type.

16 The reason I am making note of that is
17 that the methods that are recorded individually in the
18 site types are not equally suited to all species or all
19 site types and that is one of the reasons for
20 developing the ground rules, is to specify the kind of
21 treatments that will be employed for each site type.

22 I should also indicate that the
23 expectation then is that during the actual conducting
24 of operations that the operations that are listed here
25 in conjunction with the particular site type are

1 followed, and on that note I should indicate that there
2 is some difficulty in adjusting from those that are
3 outlined in the ground rules. If a change is
4 contemplated at a later date in the time of operations,
5 it would be unusual to have that situation arise.

6 Q. Can you give me an example of where
7 you would have difficulty in changing the silvicultural
8 package sort of once you have gone into and completed
9 some operations?

10 A. Yes. The ability to change is
11 limited. I am not indicating that it would be
12 impossible to change, but there may be a drawback
13 associated with it.

14 For instance, if an area had been site
15 prepared with the intention of a planting operation
16 occurring the following spring and if there was an
17 unfortunate incident at the nursery, perhaps a winter
18 drawing in the nursery bed prior to the spring lifting
19 of the trees at the nursery and it resulted in a
20 shortage of stock, the forester would be faced with a
21 decision of trying to renew that area in a timely
22 fashion.

23 So if we had an area that had been site
24 prepared with planting in mind, stock was no longer
25 available, they may be able to conduct a seeding

1 program on that area at some time during a subsequent
2 season or they may be able to make -- take alternatives
3 of looking for additional stock, but because the site
4 preparation had been geared to providing plantable
5 spots, there would be a reduced possibility of seeding
6 success on that area depending on the conditions that
7 exist on it.

8 Q. All right. Thank you. Is it correct
9 to say that silvicultural ground rules are developed
10 for normal operations?

11 A. Yes, it is correct, and in the case
12 of understanding the table, someone could also indicate
13 or may choose to read it as silvicultural ground rules
14 for normal operating areas. The ground rules are
15 developed with the purpose of providing the direction
16 for the normal operating areas.

17 The distinction I make here is that it is
18 not the intention of using these ground rules as they
19 are written in conjunction with areas of concern;
20 instead, when looking at protecting a value we develop
21 an area of concern prescription, as you've heard
22 evidence earlier - and we will be going into the
23 details of how those prescriptions are developed - but
24 the silvicultural ground rules do form a source of
25 information to assist in the development of those

1 prescriptions.

2 In simplest description, I would say that
3 the ground rules are modified to account for the
4 particular values that are being addressed in that area
5 of concern and a prescription is developed that will
6 ensure its protection, if you will.

7 Q. And I assume then that's the reason
8 that sometimes operations in areas of concern are
9 referred to as modified operations?

10 A. That's correct. That's the origin of
11 the term, that the modified operations are referring to
12 the modification that is done from existing practice or
13 normal practice where there are no other values
14 identified.

15 But the purpose of Table 4.11,
16 Silvicultural Ground Rules for Normal Operations, is to
17 outline the kind of silvicultural practices that will
18 take place in the normal operating areas and, if an
19 individual is looking at the kind of practices that
20 would take place relative to an area of concern, they
21 would go to the specific prescriptions that have been
22 developed to address that particular value within the
23 area.

24 Q. Thank you. Mr. Multamaki, how did
25 you go about preparing the silvicultural ground rules

1 for the Red Lake Crown Management Unit?

2 MR. MULTAMAKI: A. I looked at -- I was
3 doing it on an ongoing literature review; in other
4 words, I looked at technical bulletins, reports,
5 nursery notes and so on. This wasn't sort of a
6 one-time occurrence where I suddenly sat down and read
7 all of these -- everything to do with silviculture, but
8 it's something that, you know, foresters do, they
9 periodically read bulletins, they look at notes and so
10 on, particularly with respect to silviculture and
11 dealing with site issues, problems and so on.

12 I also referred to the guidelines that
13 were in place at that time for jack pine, spruce and
14 poplar. These, of course, were earlier editions of
15 what we have today. I relied to a large extent as well
16 on my previous experience with the various site types
17 on the Red Lake Crown Management Unit. I also compared
18 the results of silvicultural programs on my unit with
19 those obtained on the nearby management units,
20 particularly the Crown management units, and I also
21 discussed these results with the other unit foresters
22 and company foresters.

23 I also had the luxury at the time of
24 talking to the crews that were working on the forest
25 ecosystem classification system, commonly referred to

1 as FEC. They were in the Red Lake District at that
2 time doing field surveys and samples, and it was fairly
3 common for myself to sit down with them and talk about
4 what they were finding out there in the way of sites
5 and and so on and it confirmed a lot of my background
6 knowledge of what the unit was like.

7 Q. Now, Mr. Kennedy has explained in a
8 general way what sort of information is recorded in the
9 silvicultural ground rules.

10 I was wondering if -- well, there has
11 been evidence that what is an acceptable silvicultural
12 activity or silvicultural package for one site may not
13 be acceptable or advisable for another site, and can
14 this principle be demonstrated through reference to the
15 silvicultural ground rules themselves?

16 A. Yes, I think it can. If I can get
17 the Board to turn to page 60 of Book 1, Document 814.

18 What we see on page 60 is a completed
19 Table 4.11, as Mr. Kennedy has briefly described. It
20 is for the jack pine-1 working group. Incidentally,
21 that Pj1 that you see in the left-hand column bears no
22 relation to site classes as you see in the FRI working
23 group, for example, Site Class 1, it was simply a
24 notation for the Red Lake Crown management plan.

25 As Mr. Kennedy has explained, there are

1 site descriptions, proposed working groups,
2 silvicultural systems, harvest methods, renewal
3 treatment, stocking standards and maintenance treatment
4 descriptions. With the Pj1 working group it was
5 determined to be very fine sand, silt or clay loams.
6 These were the most productive jack pine sites on the
7 Red Lake Crown Management Unit.

8 As such, they promoted a wide range of
9 species, not only commercially valuable species but
10 other competing species. And this really shows a key
11 relationship -- or shows a relationship between site
12 productivity and tending requirements. And if you look
13 at the last column for Pj1 you will notice that it
14 says:

15 "Tending will be required to reduce
16 grass, raspberry and poplar competition."

17 You would expect that on a silt or clay,
18 you would expect everything to be growing there.

19 I should also point out that in this
20 table under the silvicultural system and method of
21 harvest, when I completed it I put under silvicultural
22 system column clearcut, open or block. Really that was
23 a combination of silvicultural system and method of
24 harvest.

25 Under the method of harvest I had in fact

1 put the logging method, shortwood, tree-length or full
2 tree. It was I guess above and beyond the requirements
3 in that table.

4 Q. Mr. Multamaki, is there any
5 relationship -- you've indicated that the site
6 description was such that you would expect there to be
7 competition and you've indicated that that fact is
8 reflected in part in the maintenance treatment
9 description which indicated that tending would be
10 required.

11 Is there any relationship to the fact
12 that these site was one that you would expect
13 competition? Is that reflected at all in the renewal
14 treatment description portion?

15 A. That was the next point that I was
16 going to bring up, that if you look under the centre
17 section of the table we have options, basically
18 prioritized options based on the suitability by site and
19 the situation. For example, under the Pj1 you have
20 light and heavy site prep followed by planting. Really
21 we wanted to use site preparation and planting stock.

22 The second option there would have been
23 chemical site preparation followed by mechanical site
24 preparation and planting. In this case we would
25 implement that where the competition or competing

1 species were expected to be relatively heavy.

2 And the third option would be prescribed
3 burn with light site preparation and perhaps aerial
4 seeding or planting with container stock.

5 Q. Can you advise why in terms of
6 light -- the No. 1, light or heavy site prep, why the
7 range of optional treatments was so wide?

8 A. Yes. The range of optional
9 treatments were relatively wide because this Pj1 covers
10 a range of site and situations and conditions.

11 For example, one site that falls into
12 this may have relatively heavy competition; a similar
13 site may not, you know, that's a situational judgment
14 or a judgment based on situation. As well, the site
15 types themselves in the way of fine sand, silts and
16 clay loams cover a range of soils and site situations.

17 I should also point out that a comparison
18 can be made from the Pj1 table on page 60 to Pj4 on
19 page 63. If you turn to page 63 you will notice that
20 Pj4 is outwash deposits, clearly these are the sands.
21 They were the result of glacial activity a great number
22 of years ago on the Red Lake Crown and they are
23 typically those deep sand flats with -- or deep jack
24 jack pine sand flats with blueberries on them, less
25 productive. And if you will notice, this situation of

1 site preparation and regeneration here shows that in
2 fact they can be site prepared with light site prep
3 techniques and direct seeding.

4 Really we're relying on direct seeding as
5 opposed to planting stock because of the lower
6 productivity on these sites and the -- not the
7 requirement for the heavy planting stock to outcompete
8 competing species. As well, prescribed burn is
9 identified here with aerial seeding as an alternative.

10 If you notice, the final column it shows
11 that tending is generally not required, however,
12 thinning may be required. The thinning is the result
13 of -- direct seeding of aerial seeding sand flats you
14 tend to get a great number of jack pine trees back as a
15 result of them and thinning may be required to reduce
16 the number of stems per hectare.

17 Q. I notice in relation to the Pj4 site
18 that there is no renewal treatment option for
19 chemical -- use of chemicals or herbicide applications,
20 and what's the reason for that?

21 A. The reason for that is that given the
22 lower level of productivity on these sand flats it's
23 unlikely that there would be a problem with competing
24 species. Really jack pine on a sand flat generally
25 outcompetes most other species and it was unlikely, or

1 at least on the Red Lake Crown, it was unlikely that
2 there would be any competition problem.

3 Q. On that particular site type?

4 A. On that particular site type.

5 Q. Can you turn to page 46 of Book 1.
6 We have a section here starting on page 46 entitled:
7 Silviculture. Could you just describe for the Board
8 what this section is, what it's intended to do?

9 A. The text that you encounter on page
10 46 is just a general -- or is a general explanation of
11 the contents of Table 4.11. In this text it basically
12 discusses the local conditions that would be
13 encountered: How, where and why -- the how, where and
14 why of the silvicultural techniques and their
15 application, it explains things like silvicultural
16 practices.

17 I basically wrote this section to
18 organize my thoughts in preparing the silvicultural
19 ground rules and to give myself, I guess, an organized
20 structure or background information on what I was
21 attempting to do with the silvicultural program on the
22 Red Lake Crown.

23 Q. And as a last question in relation to
24 this topic, Mr. Kennedy, going back to the table that
25 we are looking at, I guess on page 60, the second

1 column entitled: Site Description - and Mr. Multamaki
2 has indicated the site description for two of the site
3 types that were expected on the Red Lake Crown - can
4 you advise whether there is any requirement regarding
5 how to fill out the site description column?

6 MR. KENNEDY: A. Yes. If I can just
7 take a moment, please. There is a requirement that is
8 stated within the Timber Management Planning Manual,
9 Exhibit 7, on the back of the table which is seen on
10 page 66 and Item No. 3 reads:

11 "Site Description: Describe the various
12 sites on which each working group is
13 found by whatever site description is
14 used in the management unit forest."

15 What -- this is a very general direction
16 for individuals to prepare that particular segment of
17 the silvicultural ground rules. It isn't very specific
18 direction and, as a result, we have had plans prepared
19 with a very general site description such as what Mr.
20 Multamaki has done.

21 We feel that we need to improve in this
22 area and provide a better site description to allow a
23 better understanding of the kind of areas that the
24 various treatments will be prepared on -- or sorry,
25 will occur on and, as a result, we have included some

1 new direction and have included it in our draft terms
2 and conditions.

3 So if I could refer you to Exhibit 700,
4 the draft terms and conditions, and draw your attention
5 to two terms, Nos. 10 and 11 which occur under the
6 heading Planning of Access, Harvest, Renewal and
7 Tending Operations, I will read No. 10:

8 "The approach and planning requirements
9 for the development of Silvicultural
10 Ground Rules as management prescriptions
11 for "normal operating areas" is accepted.
12 MNR's silvicultural guides, as amended
13 from time to time, and Forest Ecosystem
14 Classification information or its
15 equivalents, shall be used in the
16 development of those Silvicultural
17 Ground Rules."

18 It is in this term that we are reflecting
19 on the desire to improve the site descriptions that are
20 contained in plans and we feel that the use of the
21 forest ecosystem classification is one way of --
22 possibly one way of improving upon that description.
23 At the time that Mr. Multamaki prepared his plan there
24 was not an ecosystem classification in place.

25 And you may recall, Mr. Chairman, that

1 during Panel 7 I gave evidence in relation to the draft
2 forest ecosystem classification that was in place for
3 the northwest/northcentral part of the province and
4 advised that that classification system has now been
5 completed and training is in progress.

6 So we do think that that will have a very
7 beneficial influence on those authors that are
8 preparing silvicultural ground rules.

9 As well as in term No. 11, we have
10 included perhaps in a general way the kind of contents
11 that we expect to see and I shall read it:

12 "MNR shall ensure that the Silvicultural
13 Ground Rules shall include a description,
14 by site type, of:

15 (a) the silvicultural system and logging
16 method to be used;

17 (b) optional renewal treatments,
18 including the preferred methods of site
19 preparation and regeneration;

20 (c) regeneration stocking standards; and

21 (d) the projected tending requirements."

22 So, again, we feel that the silvicultural
23 ground rules provide a very effective tool of
24 communicating to people the kind of activities that can
25 be expected to take place in relation to harvest,

1 renewal and maintenance during the five-year term on
2 given site types.

3 MR. FREIDIN: Mr. Chairman, that's the
4 evidence in relation to Part 6 of Document 2 and it's
5 five after one.

6 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Freidin.
7 Very well, ladies and gentlemen, just before we rise
8 for the day and the week, a couple of short
9 announcements.

10 As most of you aware, Mr. Mander, who is
11 the Hearing Liaison Officer for this hearing, will be
12 leaving the Board effective today and the Board wishes
13 to announce his replacement who will be Mrs. Michele
14 Duvaul who will be commencing in that role next
15 Tuesday.

16 The Board would ask all of your
17 cooperation, however, in terms of assisting her where
18 you can because it will require a little bit of time
19 for her to familiarize herself with what's gone on for
20 the past 15 or 16 months and, in particular, with
21 respect to the documentation that has developed
22 throughout this hearing.

23 We have attempted, where possible, to
24 familiarize her as best we can on very short notice
25 with the filing system that we are using for the

1 exhibits and some of the other documentation, but I
2 would suggest that over the course of the next two or
3 three weeks you will all have a chance to both meet her
4 and she will be available to perform essentially the
5 same functions that Mr. Mander did and; that is,
6 assisting both the public and the parties with the
7 management primarily of the paperload connected with
8 this hearing.

9 In that regard, Mr. Freidin, I would ask
10 you to provide, if they are any different than what we
11 have before us, the exhibit numbers that you will
12 require for Tuesday's session tomorrow, if you might,
13 by contacting the Board's Offices in Toronto so that we
14 can advise Ms. Duvaul who is going to come in on Monday
15 and try and hunt them down, so that they are available
16 when we commence on Tuesday.

17 MR. FREIDIN: That shouldn't be a
18 problem.

19 THE CHAIRMAN: In that light, we will
20 adjourn now until next Tuesday morning and we are going
21 to commence at 8:30 a.m.

22 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

23 ---Whereupon the hearing adjourned at 1:07 p.m., to be
24 reconvened on Tuesday, September 19th, 1989,
25 commencing at 8:30 a.m.

